

Hospital - 1925.

Alabama.

## More Than Hundred Physicians at Tuskegee For Clinical Society Convention

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 8.—Special to The Advertiser.—More than 100 physicians and surgeons from every section of the country are gathered here attending the annual clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which opened Monday morning at the Andrew Memorial hospital of Tuskegee Normal.

Each day since the opening has been one of much activity as surgical and medical clinics have been held, and special group meetings at which many specialists discuss the various problems of the medical profession. The discussions Wednesday morning were led by Dr. Southgate Leigh, of Norfolk, Virginia, who is one of the foremost white physicians of the Tidewater section; Dr. R. H. Miller, of the Massachusetts general hospital, Boston and Dr. U. G. Daly of Chicago. Special eye, ear, nose and throat clinics were held Wednesday by Dr. H. Reginald Smith, Chicago, Dr. C. V. Roman, Nashville and Dr. Richard Carey of the United States Veterans' Bureau hospital No. 91. A steady stream of patients including children and adults kept these specialists busy the entire day.

The annual clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society is one of the many national extension activities conducted by Tuskegee Institute in the effort to help the masses and Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute, declared Tuesday evening in welcoming the visiting physicians to the institute, that this clinic was meeting its purpose in an encouraging manner. Patients are here according to Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director of the John A. Andrew hospital, from all parts of the South.

Among the prominent white physicians and surgeons attending the clinic are: Dr. Joseph Garland, assistant chief children's clinic, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; Dr. J. R. Garner, chief surgeon, Atlanta and West Point railway and Georgia railway, Atlanta, Georgia and Dr. John H. Baird, chief of surgical staff Bronx Hospital, New York City.

Thursday's program in addition to the regular clinics includes a special clinic to be held at the United States Veterans' Hospital No. 91 of which Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Ward is the medical officer in charge.

## DOCTORS CLOSE ANNUAL CLINIC

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## CLINICAL SOCIETY HOLDS CONVENTION IN TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Prominent Surgeons of All Sec-  
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TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 9.—(Special) —Every bed in the John A. Andrews memorial hospital of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute is in use and more than 100 physicians and surgeons from every section of the country are gathered here attending the annual clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical society, which opened Monday morning.

Each day since the opening has been one of much activity as surgical and medical clinics and special group meetings have been held at which many specialists discuss the various problems of the medical profession. The discussions Wednesday morning were led by Dr. Southgate Leigh, of Norfolk, Va., who is one of the foremost white physicians of the Tidewater section; Dr. R. H. Miller, of the Massachusetts general hospital, Boston, and Dr. U. G. Daly, of Chicago.

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## Clinic And Meeting Of John Andrew Society To Be Held At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 10.—The Fourteenth Annual Clinic of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, will be held April 5-9 at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

According to an announcement made by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Medical Director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, the present indications are that the clinic this year will be the "biggest and best since the movement was inaugurated fourteen years ago by Dr. John A. Kenney, who was for some twenty years principal of the Tuskegee Institute.

The facilities of the hospital, which is the only Grade A hospital operated by negroes south of Washington, D. C., will be thrown open to the visiting physicians who have been extended the invitation to bring patients to the clinic who are in need of medical or surgical treatment.

"The purpose of this clinic," said Dr. Dibble in a recent interview, "is to help both the physicians and those who are in need of treatment and everything will be done to carry out this aim."

In addition to the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital being opened to the visitors, Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Ward, has announced that the United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital, of which he is the medical officer in charge, will cooperate in every way with the health department of the Tuskegee Institute to make this clinic a great success. The government institution which is located adjacent to the institute, will be open to inspection at all times and it is probable that a special clinic will be held there.

An interesting and instructive program comprising lectures, special addresses and clinics has been formulated and every effort is being put forth to make the work of the clinic as well as of the society effective and efficient.

Dr. Dibble is urging physicians and surgeons throughout the country to attend the clinic and to take advantage of the opportunities offered to rub elbows with fellow physicians and to listen to addresses and lectures delivered by some of the foremost men in medicine and surgery in America.

The various departments of the institute, according to a statement made by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, will be open to the visitors, including the laboratories of Dr. George W. Carver, who has gained eminence through his various products from the peanut and potato.

General and special clinics will be held daily and the variety and number of cases assure those who attend of unusual opportunities. Specialists

## DOCTORS ATTEND ANNUAL MEETING

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clinic at the United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital Number 91. This feature of the week's program included case demonstrations of Neuro-Psychiatric diseases and a demonstration of the application of Physiotherapy Service to the general practice of medicine.

Sentiment prevailing among the hundred or more physicians and surgeons attending the clinic was that this year's was one of the most successful since the establishment of the activity. As one of the physicians stated: "Doctors and patients have been mutually benefited and have been helped in many ways."

The program of Thursday morning was interesting. In one section of the hospital, Dr. Joseph Garland, assistant chief children's clinic, Massachusetts General Hospital, conducted children's clinic and infant Feeding and Nutritional Disturbances. He also discussed "Preventive Pediatrics" before an appreciative group of physicians interested particularly in this field of the medical profession.

The surgical clinic was conducted by Dr. Richard Miller, also of the Massachusetts General Hospital, with the assistance of Dr. Willard M. Lane, surgical staff of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., and Dr. John H. Baird, chief of the surgical staff of the Bronx hospital, New York city. Many difficult and delicate operations were conducted by the visiting surgeons with much success as all patients were making satisfactory progress at the close of the day.

At the business meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society the following officers were elected: Dr. H. Reginald Smith, Chicago, president; Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, Washington, D. C., vice president; and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Tuskegee Institute, secretary-treasurer.

## Tuskegee Clinic

### Great Success

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 15 —Dr. H. Reginald Smith, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat specialist of Chicago was elected President of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at the close of the Thirteenth Annual meeting and Eighth Annual Clinic, which was held here at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute during the past week.

Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, Director of the Public Health School, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., was elected Vice-President of the society and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Medical Director of the John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, will serve as the Secretary-Treasurer for the ensuing year.

#### Clinic A Success

One of the features of the meeting of the Clinical Society was the annual clinic. More than one hundred physicians attended, representing every section and some of the

leading hospitals of the country. Under the supervision of specialists in the various phases of the medical profession eighty-odd surgical operations of the major type were performed and more than seven hundred patients were treated, presenting many various kinds of diseases and furnishing interesting work for the attending physicians and surgeons.

#### Specialists Held Clinics

An effort was put forth to secure specialists in every direction in order that the physicians and patients might receive the most for the trip which most of them had made. Many of the patients had come great distances to take advantage of the opportunities offered. Among the

Powell, New York City, and Dr. C. B. R. Humbert, United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital Number 91, Rosentologists; Dr. U. G. Dailey, Chicago; Dr. Richard H. Miller, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, and Dr. H. Reginald Smith, Chicago; Dr. C. V. Roman, Nashville, and Dr. Richard H. Carey, United States Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., eye, ear, nose and throat specialists.

Steady streams of patients kept these and other specialists busy each day. Among the visiting physicians and surgeons who assisted Dr. Dibble in conducting the clinic and who share the credit for the success were: Drs. A. M. Brown and H. C. Bryant, Birmingham; Drs. M. O. Dumas, and A. B. Jackson, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. R. Eve, Hot Springs, Arkansas; Dr. J. E. Hunter, Lexington, Kentucky; Dr. C. W. Reeves, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. L. T. Wright, New York and Dr. Turner, Chicago.

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Dr. Dibble stated that all of the patients were making satisfactory progress and were being followed up closely. The prevailing sentiment among the doctors was that the clinic was a huge success and as one physician put it: "It has been a great week and doctors and patients have been mutually benefited."

#### Specialists Hold Clinics

An effort was put forth to secure specialists in every direction in order that the physicians and patients might receive the most for the trip which most of them had made. Many of the patients had come great distances to take advantage of the opportunities offered. Among the specialists present were: Dr. C. B. Powell, New York City, and Dr. C. R. Humbert, United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital Number 91, Rosentologists; Dr. U. G. Dailey, Chicago; Dr. Richard H. Miller, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, and Dr. H. Reginald Smith, Chicago; Dr. C. V. Roman, Nashville, and Dr. Richard H. Carey, United States Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. Steady streams of patients kept

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## Tuskegee Hospital

It took over a year of the hardest kind of work on the part of a number of national organizations to get the white personnel out of the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, and the colored staff under Major Joseph H. Ward in its place.

This new all-race staff has hardly served a year when the chief engineer, one W. L. Jones, resigned and filed charges against the superintendent, Major Ward.

These charges, when sifted to the bottom, amount to the following: Major Ward used government gasoline in his private car. (2) Major Ward entertained a number of influential citizens, whose good-will the hospital needed, at government expenses. (3) Major Ward listened to the advice of Tuskegee Institute officials in running the hospital. (4) Some of the hospital officers illegally used hospital supplies.

Taken altogether these charges are about the silliest and most trivial imaginable. They are of the type which may be charged against any head of any government institution anywhere, and they savor more of the odor of personal bias than of any constructive effort to help the hospital management or its patients.

The hospital has the difficult task to serve a number of patients whose nervous systems were shot to pieces during the war. The institution is located in Alabama, a State where the Klan drove out the first colored clerk sent to serve at the hospital.

When physicians, nurses and employees numbering several hundred must be whipped into an efficient organization under such physical surroundings, anyone who objects to Major Ward seeking the aid and advice of Tuskegee Institute and its officers headed by Dr. R. R. Moton is either ignorant or mentally unbalanced.

Tuskegee Hospital is no place for agitators. If they cannot work for the hospital, they ought not to be permitted civil service rules to the contrary, to work against it.



# CLEAN BILL IS GIVEN TO COL. WARD

the Negro veterans proceed at once."

## Serious Charges Are Made

### Against Officials of Vets

#### Hospital at Tuskegee

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 17 (Special)—A shake-up in the administrative office of the United States Hospital for disabled Negro veterans located here is likely to result from an investigation into its conduct made by Dr. Charles M. Griffith of the Veterans Bureau, Washington, D. C., upon sensational charges made by W. L. Jones, chief engineer of the hospital, of the hospital.

#### Tuskegee Dominated

The whole trouble, it is claimed, lies in the domination of the hospital and its administrative officers by Tuskegee Institute officials. In fact, Mr. Jones specifically charged that the hospital is run as an adjunct of Tuskegee Institute and that its policy, if it has any, is being dictated by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and Albion L. Holsey, secretary to Major Moton.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 25.—That President Coolidge and General Frank T. Hines, Director of the Veterans' Bureau, have full confidence in the administration of Col. Joseph H. Ward, Medical Officer in charge of the Veterans' Hospital No. 91, located at Tuskegee, is revealed in a letter from President Coolidge to Mr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, which announces the decision to provide recreational and assembly buildings for the Tuskegee Hospital.

The funds for the erection of this building are the unexpended balance of the appropriation provided by Congress in 1919 for the erection of hospitals throughout the country for disabled soldiers, and amounts to approximately \$70,000.00.

In his letter to Dr. Moton President Coolidge says:

"I have taken up with the secretary of the treasury and General Hines the question of providing a recreation building at the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee from the balance of the funds appropriated by Public Act 384. The secretary and General Hines realize and approve the necessity of such a building for Negro veterans at this hospital.

"The Federal Board of Hospitalization has recommended to me that this appropriation be used in this way, and that the work of providing this building for the better care of

In the charges filed with the Veterans Bureau, Mr. Jones charged Dr. Ward with inability to manage an institution of this magnitude with a lack of foresight and a continual neglect of his duties, leaving important matters in the hands of incompetent subordinates and spending his time socializing and riding around the country at the expense of the Government.

He further charged that the moral atmosphere at the hospital is very low and no effort is made to remedy this condition except in the case of very menial employees. He cites an instance of the property custodian filling the gasoline tank of an officer's car, making issue slips and charging the gasoline to Government vehicles. It is also charged that Tuskegee Institute has been permitted to use a large amount of Government transportation in doing private hauling.

It is charged that the property custodian is more than a year behind with his records and will never be able to master the work. It is said that Captain McChesney recommended his dismissal to the commanding officer, but instead of this recommendation being carried out, the salary of the property custodian was increased.

It is claimed that the commanding officer has accepted food from the dietary department, for which he did not pay. This charge, it is said, was proved by his dietary bills and six kitchen employees who told of the numerous trips made to his quarters with pies, cakes, ham and ice cream and other edibles, none of which were charged to his account.

It was proved, it is claimed, that station labor was used for the erection of private garages on Government property in the face of a central order prohibiting such.

It was also charged and, it is claimed, proved that certain adminis-

trative officers had ordered the farm manager to deliver spring chickens and eggs to their homes from the Government chicken houses. This was proved, it is said, by A. B. Yates, farm manager, and one of his assistants, who made these deliveries.

As a result of the investigation into these charges, an air of uncertainty exists, but it is freely predicted that there will be some changes made in the administrative personnel of the hospital. Official action at Washington is awaited.

## HEARINGS ON VETS HOSPITAL NOW COMPLETE

The hearing into charges preferred against W. L. Jones, engineer, and J. M. Dugas, registrar, of the United States Hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee, Ala., was concluded by officials of the Veterans Bureau last Friday afternoon.

At the conclusion of the hearing, Mr. Jones and Mr. Dugas immediately returned to Tuskegee. Neither would comment upon the charges. They told newspaper men that it was a violation of rules for a Government employee to give out any information without the approval of their chiefs.

The hearing lasted from Monday through Friday and is said to be the longest yet held at the Veterans Bureau.

Mr. Jones was charged with seeking to defraud the Government and conspiring to remove Major J. H. Ward, the commanding officer at the hospital. Mr. Dugas was charged with violation of the rules in connection with the handling of monies belonging to patients. It was said that he sought to have interest on bank deposits of patients credited to his personal bank account and that he charged 10 cents for the cashing of personal checks.

It is thought that Mr. Dugas will be exonerated. It is said that Mr. Jones gave a satisfactory explanation resulting in the filing of charges against him. The correspondence between him and Melvin J. Chism, however, is causing Government officials to study his case more closely.

Mr. Jones disproved the charge that he was the author of several newspaper articles concerning conditions at the hospital which emanated from Tuskegee. Telegrams from editors denied that he had ever given them any information either directly or indirectly.

Friends of both Mr. Jones and Mr. Dugas say that the plan to bring about their dismissal through the filing of charges against them originated with Major R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and Major J. H. Ward. They say that it is a retaliation for the charges which Mr. Jones made against Major Ward last summer.

The transcript of the record of the hearing is being studied by the legal division of the Veterans Bureau. Their findings and recommendations will be sent to General Frank T. Hines, director of the bureau, for approval.



Hospital - 1925

# Veterans Hospital May Become Part Of Tuskegee Inst.

To Make Government Institution  
Cooperating Unit With  
School's Hospital

MAJOR WARD SUGGESTS  
THAT THIS STEP BE TAKEN

If Plan Goes Into Effect It Will

Have Important Bearing  
On Future Training Of  
Negro Doctors

Tuskegee, Ala.—It has been unofficially announced that Major Joseph H. Ward, medical officer in charge of the Veterans' Hospital No. 91, located here, has recommended that the hospital under his direction be made available as a cooperating unit with the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, under Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., for internships of young Negro physicians graduating from medical schools.

This constructive move will have a far-reaching effect in the training of the Negro doctors and upon the health generally of the Negro race.

It is further learned that the proposition has met with favor with President Coolidge and General Frank T. Hines, of the Veterans' Bureau, and that in this effort, Dr. Ward has the active support of Dr. S. William Charles White, former Chairman of the Federal Board of Hospitalization; Dr. M. O. Dumas, President of the National Medical Association; Dr. Southgate Leigh, an eminent white surgeon of Norfolk, Virginia; Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute and others.

Dr. Joseph Garland, Associate Editor of the Boston Medical and Sur-

gical Journal, in a recent issue of his publication, praises the work of the Tuskegee Hospital under Dr. Ward in the following paragraph:

"Three years ago the United States Veterans Bureau constructed within the two miles of Tuskegee Institute, a six hundred bed hospital, first class in every detail, and the only Veterans' Hospital of our half million Negro veterans. There is not a white man connected with this hospital, and under the administration of Lieut. Colonel Joseph H. Ward, it is one of the finest and best conducted hospitals in the service. It has, moreover, recently become a general hospital for the study and treatment of all diseases conditions arising among these veterans. The two hospitals at Tuskegee now probably comprise the most fertile field for clinical material that the race possesses, situated as they are in the centre of the Southern Black Belt, with seven million Negroes residing within a radius of seven hundred miles. Tuskegee is the logical site for a new school of medicine in a real medical centre."

Plans are now under way to work out a suitable method for offering the service of this splendidly equipped government hospital for the further training of Negro doctors. Tuskegee, U. S. and School Hospitals to Co-operate

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 29 (By Associated Negro Press) —It has been unofficially announced that Colonel Joseph H. Ward, medical officer in charge of the Veterans' Hospital No. 91, located here, has recommended that the hospital under his direction be made available as a cooperating unit with the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, under Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., for internships of young Negro physicians graduating from medical schools.

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## BUREAU SILENT ON TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL ISSUE

Veterans Bureau officials would give no indication of the probable results of the recent investigation of the United States Hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee, Ala., which was made by Dr. Charles M. Griffith in Washington. They took the position that the matter was not the Bureau's affair. Their simple comment was that there is no statement to be given out concerning these matters at this time.

It was learned, however, that this was the second investigation within six months. The first investigation was made in February last by Dr. Duncan MacCalman, regional officer attached to the New Orleans, La., office of the Veterans Bureau.

Dr. MacCalman is said to have submitted a report recommending the dismissal of the administrative officers. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, is reported to have interceded with the result that Major Joseph H. Ward, medical officer in charge of the hospital, and his administrative staff were given a period of six months to make good. This probationary period is now expiring.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30—A schism among the administrative officers of the United States Hospital for disabled Negro veterans here has resulted from publicity concerning an investigation made by Dr. Charles M. Griffith, of the Veterans Bureau in Washington, D. C., in charge of maladministration, despotism and favoritism at this institution.

itism at this institution.

Major Joseph H. Ward, the medical officer in charge of the hospital is willing to trade off Walter S. Burke the business manager, P. H. Rooney and John H. Calhoun, Jr., to save himself. Burke, on the other hand, is ready to form an alliance that will result in Ward losing his position, provided he will not be disturbed.

These two factions are charging each other with responsibility for conditions which brought about the investigation. Major Ward is asserting that the fight is between Burke and W. L. Jones, who filed the charges which caused the investigation.

Burke is asserting that Dr. Griffith returned to the Veterans Bureau in Washington with a proposition to dismiss Rooney and Calhoun and retain Ward and himself but that other officials in the bureau would not consent to this, and that it now looks as if Ward will be dismissed but he (Burke) will be allowed to keep his place.

Major Ward is telling it that he is safe but that Burke, Rooney and Calhoun will be dismissed.

From Washington the report comes that Dr. Griffith is convinced that conditions are rotten at the hospital, but he is in a quandry as to whether or not he can secure any colored persons who will administer affairs at the hospital more efficiently and honestly than the present administrative officers.



# GLIMPSE AT VETERANS' HOSPITAL SHOWS NEGRO PERSONNEL GETS GREAT RESULTS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 18—(A. N. N. P.)—The United State's Veteran's Hospital at Tuskegee offers the Colored people of the country an interesting and worthwhile opportunity to do several things, first in the earing for our disabled ex-service men to develop the qualifications and attainments of the Negro professional man, and again in the conduct of this mammoth institution, the best which the government has yet built, the chance to prove the ability of the race to conduct an executive, a big institution. The eyes of the country are upon these in authority appraisals and the reactions resulting from the actions formed are likely to influence many interest affecting the entire group.

## President Coolidge Expresses Interest

"The officials at the Veteran's Bureau informed me that they are gratified at the progress being made and the manner in which Tuskegee Hospital is being handled." It was president Calvin Coolidge speaking in his office at the White House recently and the writer as he listened realized as is so often the case where we are concerned, that more than just the conduct of an institution was involved. A while people were being placed on trial as a result of focus which the public eye had placed upon this experiment.

Therefore it was intensely interesting on this the first anniversary of the complete control by a colored personell, to observe the results of their regime. Its a marvelous plant, this haven which Uncle Sam has erected where his darker nephews whose health, limbs and minds were shattered in his behalf, might find surcease from pain and illness with hands to tenderly care for them and skilled mind to direct their return to normalcy, free from indifference and prejudice. The story of why the hospital was built, the provision of land by Tuskegee Institute, the interest of Presidents Harding and Coolidge, and Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew Mellon; the strenuous opposition of certain elements of the South, the Ku Klux parade, the brunt borne by Dr. R. R. Moton need not be told here. Everyone knows it by heart. But, few who have not visited the hospital can visualize its size, its scope, of its unusual possibilities.



A. N. P. JOSEPH H. WARD Battey

## Serves Entire Country

Stretching away like a modern little city, spic and span on a reservation of 315 acres, the brick buildings ranging from the imposing double winged main infirmary with 500 rooms to the small administration building, the whole presents an attractive ensemble laid out by landscape artists all in accordance with a definite program which while it presents a complete unit also comprehends the extension and growth of the hospital. This is a need which is already felt because the dormitories are crowded to their full capacity of 600 beds and a waiting list of some proportions is on file. While originally the hospital was planned for the surrounding area of southern states where inadequate hospitalization had been provided for Colored soldiers, transfers have been requested and granted from every section of the country. Originally intended for the treatment of consumption and diseases of the mind with buildings planned in accordance with the most modern ideas in treating these dread diseases; its scope has been increased until it included every form of illness and specialists in various ailments have been secured who head

the various departments. It is now classed as a General Hospital.

## Commandant's Job No Cinch

The place is run on a departmental and military basis, each head being responsible for his department, the whole co-ordinated under an executive Col. J. H. Ward whose authority is complements by his immediate assistants, Major F. E. Stokes, executive officer and Walter S. Burke, business executive. The employees number now nearly 400 and approximately \$75,000 a month is spent in upkeep. Of the 600 patients who are there for the treatment of nearly every conceivable malady, the majority are either tubercular or psuechiatric patients who because of shell shock and other rigors of war became affected mentally.

To keep these 600 inmates progressing and contented is a task within itself and as a spokesman for the bureau remarked to the writer, shortly after the Colored personnel was intalled "Col. Ward has a task cut out for him which few men who understool it would envy. Not only must he direct the care of the multitude of patients with their multifarious needs but he must co-ordinate the effort of a large staff of physicians and experts many of whom have not been accustomed to central and organized guidance. He must be responsible for the conduct of a plant worth more than \$2,000,000. He must be not only a physician, and army officer and a business man, but an ambassador and diplomat as well. There are the white people of the community, state and south to be dealt with and last but certainly not least the Colored public must be taken into account."

## TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL PROSPERS UNDER NEGRO CONTROL

Among the visitors to the city last week were J. M. Dugas and wife. Mr. Dugas is registrar at the United States Veteran Hospital No. 91, located at Tuskegee, Ala. He reports that with 578 veterans already admitted to the hospital, aside from those undergoing examination, the hospital is crowded to capacity.

When asked concerning various complaints that returning veterans make, he said it was humanly impossible to please all the sick soldiers, but that the government is making every effort to see that the Tuskegee hospital is managed, fitted and directed to serve the purpose for which it was erected. With an \$8,000,000 plant and a staff of eighteen physicians, two dentists

and 56 nurses, Mr. Dugas reports that the colored ex-soldiers are receiving care that will compare favorably with any hospital operated by the government or by others, anywhere in the United States.

Colonel J. H. Ward, chief medical officer, according to the registrar, is justifying the responsibility and confidence reposed in him. With Major F. A. Stokes as executive officer; Dr. J. D. Nelson as chief of the medical service; Dr. G. S. Moore, chief of "N. P.," having charge of the insane; Dr. F. B. Davis, chief of the dental clinic; Miss Ether J. Bullock, chief nurse; W. S. Burke, business executive; P. H. Rooney, material officer; R. H. McOdnaid, chief of motor transportation; W. L. Jones, chief engineer, and J. H. Calhoun, acting chief clerk, the management and direction of the hospital and its 400 employees is moving satisfactorily so Mr. Dugas states.

## Tuskegee Veterans Hospital Hearing Ended Friday

Washington, D. C., (Afro Bureau) —The hearing into charges preferred against W. L. Jones, engineer, and J. M. Dugas, registrar, of the United States Hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee, Ala., was concluded by officials of the Veterans Bureau last Friday afternoon. At the conclusion of the hearing Mr. Jones and Mr. Dugas immediately returned to Tuskegee. Neither would comment upon the charges. They told newspaper men that it was a violation of rules for a Government employee to give out any information without the approval of the Bureau. The hearing lasted from Monday through Friday and is said to be the longest yet held at the Veterans Bureau.

## Fraud

Mr. Jones was charged with seeking to defraud the Government and conspiring to remove Major J. H. Ward, the commanding officer at the hospital. Mr. Dugas was charged with violation of the rules in connection with the handling of monies belonging to patients. It was said that he sought to have interest on bank deposits of patients credited to his personal bank account and that he charged 10 cents for the cashing of personal checks.

It is thought that Mr. Dugas will be exonerated. It is said that Mr. Jones gave a satisfactory explanation in regard to the circumstances resulting in the filing of charges against him. The correspondence between him and Milvin J. Chisum, however, is causing Government officials to study his case more closely.

Mr. Jones disproved the charge that he was the author of several newspaper articles concerning con-

ditions at the hospital which emanated from Tuskegee and appeared in the AFRO-AMERICAN. Telegrams from editors denied that he had ever given them any information either directly or indirectly.

## Moton And Ward

Friends of both Mr. Jones and Mr. Dugas say that the plan to bring about their dismissal through the filing of charges against them originated with Major R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and Major J. H. Ward. They say it is a retaliation for the charges which Mr. Jones made against Major Ward last summer.

The transcript of the record of the hearing is being studied by the legal division of the Veterans Bureau. Their findings and recommendations will be sent to General Frank T. Hines, director of the Bureau for approval.



# Glimpse at the Tuskegee Veteran's Hospital

Measuring the Accomplishment of a Colored Personel his benair, might and surcease departments. It is now classed as a General Hospital.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 15.—(By The A. N. P.)—The United States Veteran's Hospital at Tuskegee Hospital at Tuskegee offers the colored people of the country an interesting and worthwhile opportunity to do several things, first in the training of disabled ex-service men to demonstrate the qualifications and attainments of the Negro professional man; and secondly, the conduct of this mammoth institution, the best which the government has yet built, the chance to prove the ability of the race to conduct in an executive capacity, a big institution. The eyes of the country are upon these in authority appraisingly and the reactions resulting and the opinions formed are likely to influence many interests effecting the entire group.

## President Coolidge Expresses Interest

"The officials at the Veteran's Bureau inform me that they are gratified at the progress being made and the manner in which Tuskegee Hospital is being handled." It was President Calvin Coolidge speaking in his office at the White House recently and the writer as he listened realized as is so often the case where we are concerned that more than just the conduct of an institution was involved. A whole people were being placed on trial as a result of focus which the public eye had placed upon this experiment.

Therefore it was intensely interesting on this the first anniversary of the complete control by a colored personnel, to observe the results of their regime. Its a marvelous plant, this haven which Uncle Sam has erected where his darker nephews whose health, limbs and minds were shattered in

from pain and illness with hands to tenderly care for them and skill- ed mind to direct their return to normalcy, free from indifference and prejudice. The story of why the hospital was built, the provision of land by Tuskegee Institute, the interest of President Harding and Coolidge, and Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew Mellon; the strenuous opposition off certain elements of the South, the Ku Klux parade, the brunt borne by Dr. R. R. Moton need not to be told here. Everyone knows it by heart. But, few who have not visited the hospital can visualize its size, its scope, or its unusual possibilities.

## Serves Entire Country

Stretching away like a modern little city, epic and span on a reservation of 315 acres, the 25-brick buildings ranging from the imposing double winged main infirmary with 500 rooms to the small administration building, the whole presents an attractive ensemble laid out by landscape artists in accordance with a definite program which while it presents a complete unit, also comprehends the extension and growth of the hospital. This is a need which is already felt because the dormitories are crowded to their full capacity of 600 beds and a waiting list of some proportions is on file. While originally the hospital was planned for the surrounding area of southern states where inadequate hospitalization had been provided for colored soldiers, transfers have been requested and granted from every section of the country. Originally intended for the treatment of consumption and diseases of the mind with buildings planned in accordance with the most modern ideas in treating these dread diseases, its scope has been increased until it included every form of illness and specialists in various ailments have been secured who head the various

Commandant's Job No. Cinch The place is run on a departmental and military basis, each head being responsible for his department, the whole co-ordinated under an executive Col. J. H. Ward whose authority is complemented by his immediate assistants, Major F. E. Stokes, executive officer and Walter S. Burke, business executive. The employees number nearly 400 and approximately \$75,000 a month is spent in upkeep. Of the 600 patients who are there for the treatment of nearly every conceivable malady, the majority are either tubercular or psychiatric patients who because of shell shock and other rigors of war became affected mentally.

To keep these 600 inmates progressing and contented is a task within itself and as a spokesman for the bureau remarked to the writer after the colored personnel was installed, "Col. Ward has a task cut out for him which few men who understood it would envy. Not only must he direct the care of the multitude of patients with their multifarious needs but he must co-ordinate the effort of a large staff of physicians and experts many of whom have not been accustomed to central and organized guidance. He must be responsible for the conduct of a plant worth more than \$2,000,000. He must be not only a physician, an army officer and a business man but an ambassador and diplomat as well. There are the white people of the community, state and South to be dealt with and last but certainly not least the colored public must be taken into account."



A.N.P.

## JOSEPH H. WARD BUREAU CHIEF OF TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C., June 29.—Veterans Bureau officials would give no indication of the probable results of the recent investigation of the United States Hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee, Ala., which was made by Dr. Charles A. Griffith. They took the position that the matters which required Dr. Griffith's presence at the Tuskegee hospital were affairs of internal administration. Their simple comment was that there is no statement to be given out concerning these matters at this time.

It was learned, however, that this was the second investigation within six months. The first investigation was made in February last by Dr. Duncan MacCalman, regional officer attached to the New Orleans, La., office of the Veterans Bureau.

Dr. MacCalman is said to have submitted a report recommending the dismissal of the administrative officers. Robert R. Moton, prin-

cipal of Tuskegee Institute, is reported to have interceded with the result that Major Joseph H. Ward, medical officer in charge of the hospital, and his administrative staff were given a period of six months to make good. This probationary period is now expiring.



## John Andrew Clinic At Tuskegee

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Mar. 9.—The fourteenth annual clinic and the eighth annual meeting of John A. Andrew Clinical society, will be held April 5-9 at the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

According to an announcement made by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director of the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, the present indications are that the clinic this year will be the "biggest and best since the movement was inaugurated fourteen years ago by Dr. John A. Kenney, who was for some twenty years medical director of the Tuskegee Institute.

The facilities of the hospital, which is the only grade A hospital operated by negroes south of Washington, D. C., will be thrown open to the visiting physicians, who have been extended the invitation to bring patients to the clinic who are in need of medical or surgical treatment.

"The purpose of this clinic," said Dr. Dibble in a recent interview, "is to help both the physicians and those who are in need of treatment and everything will be done to carry out this aim."

In addition to the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital being opened to visitors, lieutenant Colonel J. H. Ward, has announced that the United States Vet-

erans' Bureau Hospital corner, assisting visiting Washington and he was ordered to report back at the hospital until his charges were proved.

will co-operate in every way with the health department of the Tuskegee Institute to make this clinic a great surgical service, Bronx hospital. The government institution, which is located adjacent to the institute, will be open to inspection at all times and it is probable that a special clinic will be held there.

An interesting and instructive program comprising lectures, special addresses and clinics has been formulated and every effort is being put forth to make the work of the clinic as well as of the society effective and efficient.

Dr. Dibble is urging physicians and surgeons throughout the country to attend the clinic and to take advantage of the opportunities offered to rub elbows with fellow physicians and to listen to addresses and lectures delivered by some of the foremost men in medicine and surgery in America.

The various departments of the Institute, according to a statement made by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, will be open to the visitors, including the laboratories of Dr. George W. Carver, who has gained eminence through his various products from the peanut and potato.

General and special clinics will be held daily and the variety and number of cases assure those who attend of unusual opportunities. Specialists in every line will be present to conduct these clinics and to help make the movement a success.

Among those who have already signified that they would be here are:

Dr. R. H. Miller, of the surgical staff, Massachusetts General hospital, Boston; Dr. Louis T. Wright, New York City; Dr. C. B. Powell, New York City; Dr. Albert A.

### Alleged Incompetence

The allegations made were that officials were incompetent that government property was used by private individuals and that government trucks had transported private goods. The specific instances according to the information which Major Griffith is said to have obtained involve the visit of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra to Tuskegee, an organization which played some months ago to a capacity crowd of Tuskegee residents and patients at the hospital. The concert was held in the Institute chapel and in an effort to transport them safely to Montgomery, Jones charged that two hospital trucks helped to carry their baggage to Chehaw the station five miles away after the performance. The other charge is said to concern Col. Ward who loaned his personal car to take government officials from Washington to Montgomery when they missed the train. They are alleged to have traveled on government gasoline, however, and Colonel Ward who is said to admit that they did, states that the few gallons were charged to transporting government officials.

Observers here, declare that there is little to the charges and that their only object in attempting to keep them from becoming public was what they desired no reflection upon the leadership as at present constituted. They declare that Mr. Jones conspired with a physician at the hospital who holds a prominent position to cause the trouble, it being believed that in the event of the commandant's discharge that the physician would succeed to Ward's place and Jones to that of Walter Burke, business manager.

### Hospital at Tuskegee Is Given High Rating

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 5.—The John A. Andrew Memorial hospital at Tuskegee institute has been rated in the American College of Surgeons, according to a statement by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director, as an expert representative of the American College of Surgeons visited the institute in March and yesterday's announcement was the result of that investigation.

The inquiry was made because of charges made by Mr. Jones who visited Washington after he resigned from the hospital several weeks ago and it is claimed by Col. Joseph H. Ward and others who are said to have been involved that Jones' attitude came about because of his personal difference. Jones' resignation was refused, at

# MAJOR WARD IS UNDER FIRE AT TUSKEGEE

## Commandant At U. S. Veterans Hospital May Be Replaced

## DESPOTIC RULE AND FRAUD ARE CHARGED

## Six Others Involved In Investigation And May Be Ousted Is Report

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., (Special)—A shake-up in the administrative officers of the United States hospital for disabled Negro veterans located here is likely to result from an investigation into its conduct made by Dr. Charles M. Griffith of the Veterans Bureau, Washington, D. C., upon sensational charges made by W. L. Jones, chief engineer, utilities office, of the hospital.

### Tuskegee Dominated

The whole trouble, it is claimed, lies in the domination of the hospital and its administrative officers by the American College of Surgeons, according to a statement by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director, who said that the hospital is run as an adjunct of the American College of Surgeons and that its policies are being dictated by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and Albin L. Holsey.

### Hospital Scandal

The hospital scandal here is similar to that which Congress investigated at the Veterans hospital at Perryville, Md., but is lesser in degree. Larceny and petty graft are charged to have been practiced here on a smaller scale than that practiced at the Perryville and other Veterans Bureau hospitals.

### Higher-Ups Involved

expense of the Government. Moral Atmosphere. He further charged that the morale at the hospital is very low and no effort is made to remedy this condition except in the case of very mental employees. He cites an instance of the property custodian, J. H. Calhoun, making issue slips and charging the gasoline to Government. In the charges filed with the Veterans Bureau, Mr. Jones charged that Dr. Ward with inability to manage the hospital in his institution of this magnitude, and a lack of foresight and neglect of his duties, leave-very important matters in the hands of incompetent subordinates and spending his time socializing and riding around the country at the expense of the Government. Incompetence charged with the Veterans Bureau, Mr. Jones charged that Dr. Ward, assistant chief of the Tuskegee Institute in his institution of this magnitude, and a lack of foresight and neglect of his duties, leave-very important matters in the hands of incompetent subordinates and spending his time socializing and riding around the country at the expense of the Government.



vehicles.

It is also charged that Tuskegee Institute has been permitted to use a large amount of Government transportation in doing private hauling.

#### One Year Behind

It is charged that the property custodian is more than a year behind with his records and will never be able to master the work. It is said that Captain McChesney recommended his dismissal to the commanding officer, but instead of this recommendation being carried out, the salary of the property custodian was increased.

It is claimed that the commanding officer has accepted food from the dietary department, for which he did not pay. This charge, it is said, was proved by his dietary bills and six kitchen employees who told of the numerous trips made to his quarters with pies, cakes, ham and ice cream and other edibles, none of which were charged to his account.

#### Labor Used

It was proved, it is claimed, that station labor was used for the erection of private garages on Government property in the face of a central order prohibiting such.

It was also charged and, it is claimed, proved that certain administrative officers had ordered the farm manager to deliver spring chickens and eggs to their homes from the Government chicken houses. This was proved, it is said, by A. B. Yates, farm manager, and one of his assistants, who made these deliveries.

#### Uncertainty Exists

As a result of the investigation into these charges, an air of uncertainty exists, but it is freely predicted that there will be some changes made in the administrative personnel of the hospital. Official action at Washington is awaited.

#### UNDER FIRE



Tuskegee, Ala.—Official investigation may oust Major Joseph Ward as head of the U.S. Vets Hospital.

Holsey today wired the Afro: "Am releasing article this week which by indirection is evidence of confidence which President Coolidge and General Hines has in Dr. Ward. For obvious reason, he will not answer newspaper controversy with one of his subordinates. All facts are matter of record in veteran hospital."

DEC 20 1920

## Judge Urges Negroes Be Sent to Tuskegee

Hope that the government may see fit to change its policy and send negro patients to the Tuskegee, Ala., hospital, instead of to Post Hospital No. 48 here, was expressed last week by Judge John B. Hutcheson, of the Stone Mountain circuit, in passing sentence upon a negro ex-service man convicted of attempted attack. The defendant, who was alleged to have attacked a nurse at the post hospital, was given a sentence of from ten to twenty years. He was represented by two attorneys appointed by the court.

In pronouncing sentence, Judge Hutcheson said in part:

"I do not want to appear to criticize any department of our great government, but I do wish that the colored patients could be sent to the government hospital for colored people at Tuskegee, Ala. I understand there is a very large and well appointed institution there, one of the finest in the country, where colored soldiers can receive the best attention, and be attended by nurses of their own race. I would be glad if our senators and representatives in congress would do what they can to remedy such conditions in this or any of our hospitals."



Hospitals - 1925.

COLORADO SPRINGS COL. GAZETTE  
APRIL 3, 1925

## Reopen Campaign for Sanatorium for Colored People Here

The \$10,000 campaign for the Inter-mountain Baptist Tubercular sanatorium for colored people, to be established at Pikeview, was resumed yesterday morning with the Rev. M. W. Lindsay in charge. More than \$1,000 has already been raised.

A. A. Miller, a member of the drive committee, called attention to the fact that the delay in the campaign had been caused by the death, from tuberculosis, of Mr. Lindsay's own daughter, as a direct result of the insufficient accommodations for colored tuberculous people here.

"Mr. Lindsay is a minister," explained Miller, "and when prevailed upon by others to succor a woman in an advanced stage of tuberculosis he felt himself obligated to do so. His own daughter's death resulted."

Colorado.

Hospital - 1925.

D.C.

## Curtises Open Private Surgical Sanitarium

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26. — Dr. A. M. Curtis and Dr. Arthur Curtis have opened the Curtis Private Surgical Sanitarium at 1927 Seventeenth street, Northwest. The formal opening took place last Friday evening. Men prominent in the profession and hundreds of fashionable Washingtonians as well as guests from Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, visited the institution and showered the management with congratulations.

The sanitarium is the last word in modern equipment, sanitation and comfort. 3-7-22

Dr. A. M. Curtis is widely known as an expert surgeon. He was the head interne at the Illinois Hospital, having achieved such rank under competitive examination.

The sanitarium fills a long felt need, friends declare.



Hospital - 1925.

D.C.

# TWENTY-BED HOSPITAL OPENED LAST WEEK IS ONE OF BEST IN CITY

The Curtis Private Surgical Sanitarium, located at 1927 Seventeenth Street, Northwest, was formally opened to the public last Friday night, February 13th. Hundreds of Washingtonians visited the hospital, which is considered one of the finest in Washington regardless of race.

The reception room was banked with flowers sent by friends and well-wishers. Refreshments were served. The guests were shown through the hospital.

According to conservative estimates, the hospital represents an investment of more than \$35,000. It is modern and sanitary in every way and is furnished with the finest equipment known for such places.

It has a capacity of 20 beds. The operating room, done in immaculate white, is a model of its kind. It is equipped with a specially designed electric sterilizing machine. Each patient room is equipped with the latest style of hospital beds, made by the Simmons Company. Each room is done in cream and is so arranged so that the patient gets the maximum amount of sunlight.

There are five baths in the hospital; a general bath is on each floor; two patient rooms have private baths. On the first floor, a private bed room is provided for the nurses. The nurses also have a private dining room and a private bath. The provisions for the nurses are considered one of the most forward steps ever taken by a private institution.

The hospital will use three nurses regularly. Dr. A. M. Curtis, and his son, Dr. Arthur Curtis, will have charge of management.

Dr. A. M. Curtis, surgeon-in-chief, is one of the best known surgeons in the country. He graduated from Northwestern University. He was the first colored doctor appointed as attending surgeon to the Cook County

Drew and family; Dr. Paul Pierson; Dr. and Mrs. Whidby sent linen.

## FREEDMEN INTERNES IN JUNE SESSION

By A. B. McKinney

Washington, D. C.—The Association of former Internes of Freedmen's Hospital met for its Sixth Annual June session at Freedmen's Hospital.

The two surgical clinics were of very special interest. Dr. Charles White of Washington held a Gastro Intestinal Clinic. Dr. James P. Mitchell, Chief Surgeon of Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C., conducted a Surgical Clinic on Hernia, and local Anesthesia. This was preceded by lantern slide demonstration.

Dr. Spencer Dickerson of Chicago, a member of the faculty of Rush Medical School presented a very scholarly paper on the subject, "Diagnostic value of Terimetry in Neurosis."

Dr. Grant E. Ward of the Howard A. Kelly Hospital, Baltimore, was heard in a discussion of "Physical agents employed in the treatment of cancer." This lecture likewise was illustrated by lantern slides



Hospital -- 1925.

Florida.

TAMPA, FLA. TRIBUNE

APR 15 1925

# Commission to Provide Negro Hospital, Library

Urgent Action Will

Be Taken At Meet- APR 28 1925

ing Next Week

## HOSPITAL TO

## BE DESIGNED

## FOR 250 BEDS

### City May Also Erect \$100,000 Negro Infirmary.

Some provision for a negro hospital, library, park and playground will be made next Monday by City Commission when the weekly meeting as a committee of the whole is held.

Planche Beatty, secretary of the Tampa Urban League, accompanied by a committee, appeared before the commissioners yesterday and asked that some action be taken immediately.

After a search of several months, she told the commissioners, only one suitable site for the improvements had been found; a seven and a half acre tract on the west bank of the Hillsborough River and between the Fortune and Garcia street bridges.

It has been planned by the members of the Urban League to provide this one plot for all of the improvements asked of the city. Already an appropriation of \$100,000 from the last hospital bond issue has been made for the negro hospital and approximately \$30,000 has been set aside for purchasing and equipping a park and playground.

This amount, members of the commission said, is possibly not enough to meet all of the needs, since there are no available funds to be used for library purposes. The tract alone is priced at \$75,000.

After some discussion action was deferred until the Monday conference when the members of the city park board will be asked to meet with the commissioners. There is a question, too, it was brought out, that the site selected will not be suitable for park purposes.

In the meantime, W. Lester Brown, city manager, was authorized to grant the temporary use of a tract parallel to Palm Avenue and on the east bank of the river, for a negro park. This property is already owned by the city and in order to use it as a park some clearing and grading would have to be done.

The proposed municipal hospital will be built to contain a minimum of 250 beds, it was decided by the city commission, which met as a committee of the whole yesterday.

City Commissioner S. L. Lowry, sr., chairman of the hospital committee, showed the commission a letter from Edward F. Stevens, of Stevens & Lee, of Boston, hospital architects, which gave the information that a 250-bed hospital would cost more than was anticipated.

It was decided that the hospital should be of this capacity, notwithstanding the greater cost. The city has a fund of \$1,250,000 for hospital purposes. Of this sum, \$100,000 will be used to build a hospital for the negro population, it was said.



## The End Of Victory Hospital

Announcement of the Urban League that the plan of reviving the Victory Hospital project has been given up means that the city will continue for the time at least without a single large hospital equipped to give adequate medical service including the training of nurses and physicians.

During the war period citizens raised \$25,000 and pledged a similar amount for the purchase of the old hospital building of Union Protestant Infirmary (white). Efforts to raise the pledges failed especially since it was found out afterwards that it would require \$20,000 a year to operate the hospital.

The AFRO-AMERICAN is not so sorry that the project has failed. We have maintained that the city is putting good tax-payers' money into white hospitals for jim crow beds—reserved for colored people, when it should be putting these same funds into Victory or Provident Hospitals.

Just last week, hospital authorities of New York voted to turn over Harlem Hospital to an all-colored staff. It will be supported by the city. St. Louis is building a million dollar city hospital for colored patients. The present jim crow wards in white hospitals will be discontinued.

Washington, D. C., appropriates several hundred thousand dollars annually for the support of Freedmen's hospital. Kansas City also has a municipal hospital with an all-colored staff of doctors and nurses.

The program of the Baltimore Urban League and other interested organizations should be to see to it that the city erect and equip a modern hospital structure for colored Baltimore.

**NATIONAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION** non-professionals; nonorary. Among the specific activities that the organization has begun and will continue on a larger scale are the following:

The National Hospital Association was organized at St. Louis two years ago, its purpose being the betterment of the hospitals conducted by and for our group in standards, efficiency, economy and recognition. The organization meets annually on the Monday preceding the meetings of the National Medical Association, at the same place, as its object is to keep in close touch and sympathy with the latter organization. Its next meeting will be held in Chicago, August 24, 1925. The sessions will be devoted to the consideration of questions involving hospital interests, such as the staff superintendents, nurses, boards of management etc.

The membership of the association is divided into four classes: Institutional, consisting of hospitals in good standing; personal, including nurses and physicians; associate personal, heads of institutions or organizations interested in hospitals but

1. (a) Tabulating all the hospitals of our group.
- (b) Keeping record of their standards and rating.
- (c) Supplying accurate information concerning them when requested.
2. Furnishing a clearing house for hospital interests. By keeping in touch with hospitals and nurses we can assist the institutions and others in finding competent assistants and in securing positions for our personal members available for them.
3. As a bureau of information we may help student nurses to find openings and assist our hospitals in securing desirable applicants for training.
4. Through our committee on Hospital Economics we shall from time to time offer to our members suggestions and information on hospital economics.
5. Through our legal committee we shall inform our members of the laws and requirements for registration and practice in the various states and use our combined influence for justice to our members in these matters.
6. We shall furnish to our members membership cards suitable for framing which should be

nung on their walls as a voucher for their regularity and standing.

The officers of the organization are: Dr. H. M. Green, president, Knoxville, Tenn.; Dr. J. H. Ward, vice president, Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; Dr. John A. Kenney, secretary, Tuskegee, Ala.; Miss Petra Pinn, R. N., treasurer, West Palm Beach, Fla. All hospitals owned or operated for Negroes are invited to membership. The increase in the numbers of such hospitals would seemingly justify the existence of this organization, as a helpful adjunct in stimulating their activities.

I SAW in the August number of OPPORTUNITY the announcement that Harlem Hospital is the first general hospital to open its doors to Negro doctors and internes. I want to add to that that for fourteen years the Chicago General Hospital has had Dr. Carl Roberts, who has for a good many years been in the senior surgical service, and at St. Luke's Hospital, one of our very best hospitals, Dr. Dan Williams has been assistant surgeon in good standing on the staff for a long time. In Wisconsin, Dr. Loren Allen is at the head of the Tuberculosis Hospital, outside of Milwaukee, where there are over a thousand patients. I think it would be a very good idea to find out how many other colored physicians there are in good standing on staffs of white hospitals.

I send you this because it is very nice once in a while to hear a good piece of news. I am quite thrilled over your magazine. The June number especially interested me tremendously. It is very well edited and I am delighted that we have it.

MARY E. McDOWELL,

Commissioner of Public Welfare, City of Chicago.



Hospital - 1925.

Georgia.

## **\$10,000 IS ASKED For Negro Branch Of City Hospital**

is believed.

Special stress will be laid on the immediate necessity for remodeling the colored nurses' home. At present, it is stated, four or five nurses sleep in each room, and rooms are filled at all times, as a nurse, when off duty, takes the bed of the nurse who relieves her.

Steve R. Johnston, superintendent of Grady hospital, said Saturday that he is powerless to make any improvements unless given additional funds.

Request for \$10,000 for remodeling and enlarging the colored division of Grady hospital will be made of the Fulton county board at its meeting Wednesday. It was announced Saturday by the hospitals and charities committee of city council.

Members of the medical fraternity will appear before the board, describing present conditions in the negro section of the hospital and pointing out the need for extensive enlargements.

If the county grants the request, it is planned to build an additional ward, with accommodations for about 30 patients. At present there are 200 beds available, with an average of all times. Another word would require 211 requests for accommodations to relieve congestion for several years, it is believed.

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ATLANTA, GA., Constitution.

JUN 1 - 1925

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# NATIONAL HOSPITAL ASSN. DELEGATES AT WHITE CONVENTION

No. 91, Tuskegee, Ala., chairman executive board; John H. Eve, M.D., surgeon-in-chief, Woodmen of the World hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., member executive board; P. M. Edwards, M.D., medical director Douglass hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., member executive board.

The National Hospital association, an offspring of the National Medical association, took a forward step at the national convention in Chicago when it voted unanimously to accept the invitation of the American Hospital association (white), the largest and most powerful hospital organization in the world, to become affiliated. Three delegates from the Race organization were seated at the annual convention of the American hospital association in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 16 to 19 for the first time in its history.

The National Hospital association was organized at St. Louis, Mo., in 1923, with but a dozen hospitals represented. In three years of remarkable growth the association has gained a membership divided into three classes, active institutional, active personal, associate personal, and at its third annual convention held concurrently with that of the National Medical association in Chicago this summer was attended by delegates from all sections of the country. It was this large gathering which drew the attention not only of Race hospitals but of the American Hospital association and led to its invitation to membership.

## UNITY, BETTER SERVICE ASSOCIATION'S AIM

The closer association of all hospitals owned or operated for the Race is the aim of the association. Better service to the community, more uniform standards for the training schools and increased scientific assistance to the practitioners are resulting from its work. The body has been self-supporting from its formation. The 1926 convention will be at Philadelphia, Pa., in August.

Its allied interests give play to physicians, surgeons, nurses and all others engaged in hospital work. Its present official board has changed but little since its organization. It comprises:

H. M. Green, M.D., former president National Medical association, Knoxville, Tenn., president; L. A. West, M.D., surgeon-in-chief of Mercy hospital, Memphis, Tenn., vice president; J. A. Kenney, M.D., former medical director John A. Andrews hospital, and editor Journal National Medical association, Newark, N. J., secretary and member executive board; Miss Petra Pinn, R. N., president National Nurse association, Marlon, Ind., treasurer and member executive board; Lieutenant Colonel Joseph H. Ward, M.D., commanding officer Veterans hospital



## GIFT TO EXPAND WHEATLEY

William Volker and Frank C. Niles  
Jointly Give \$65,000.

The Way Now Cleared For a 2-Story  
Addition to Negro Institution—  
To be Modeled After Mercy

A joint gift of \$65,000 by William Volker and Frank C. Niles has cleared the way for erection of a 2-story addition to the Wheatley Provident Hospital for negroes, at 1826 Forest avenue.

The new building, with equipment yet to be provided, will make the hospital a strictly modern institution. It now is rated as an approved institution by the American College of Surgeons.

The Volker-Niles gift was announced yesterday by Dr. Katharine B. Richardson of Mercy Hospital. The Mercy-Wheatley children's clinic founded by Dr. Richardson has received gifts from Mr. Niles and various others, including negroes of Kansas City, has been in operation several years.

## Land Also a Volker Gift

The land on which the new building, and later the nurses' home, are to be erected also was the gift of Mr. Volker. For its purchase Mr. Volker contributed \$9,000, thus making the cost of the new addition now definitely planned, \$74,000.

The first story of the new addition will be a general clinic room, X-ray room and laboratory. The second floor will be a children's hospital, with rooms for internes. The addition is modeled after Mercy hospital, with glass partitions and other conveniences suitable for the care of children.

Since expansion at the hospital began with establishment of the Mercy-Wheatley children's ward, the negroes of Kansas City, unaided, have paid off mortgages on the plant totaling \$7,000.

## Work of Negroes Themselves

"Bringing the hospital up to its

present A-grade rating has been entirely the work of the negroes themselves," said Dr. Richardson. "I have no knowledge of any other negro hospital in the United States that has been founded and raised to an A-grade institution by the negroes alone.

Administration of the new building fund and all plans for the expenditure will be in the hands of O. J. Hill, who has been active in inter-racial work several years.

Wheatley hospital was founded by Dr. J. E. Perry, negro surgeon, who is serving without pay as superintendent.

All the hospital property, owned and to be owned, is under control of an inter-racial board of trustees consisting of these members:

William Volker R. R. Brewster  
Dr. Harold P. Kuhn Dr. Katharine B. Richardson  
Mrs. F. C. Niles

## Negro members of the board:

Dr. J. E. Perry. Mrs. Minnie Crowthwait  
L. A. Knox  
Mrs. Francis Jackson C. H. Calloway

## A Tribute To Management

Of the management and work of Wheatley hospital L. A. Halbert, executive secretary of the Council of Social agencies said:

"The hospital is very economically run. Dr. Perry, the superintendent is a competent surgeon and gives his services without charge. The hospital serves an extremely useful purpose, as it is the only hospital in the city where a self-respecting negro can be received as a pay patient. The training which is furnished there for negro doctors and nurses is indispensable."



Dr. J. E. Perry, the only colored surgeon in this section of the country and one of the most successful among any nationality has come into his own by being diligent, patient and faithful. He came up a poor boy on a farm in Texas. He educated himself by working hard, both day and night and by being faithful to his employers and at the same time had a vision that he wanted to do something for the betterment of mankind and that position was not only being a doctor but to be the best in the country. He came to Kansas City and founded a hospital for his race. He started out on a small scale by securing a small building to be used for a hospital. It was not long before the people of Kansas City, Mo., of both races began to watch his steps as to whether he was sincere in this great undertaking. It kept on growing and he kept on working without one cent of pay or reward. He soon grew in favor of the wealthy, charitable white people until now two wealthy white men, have donated \$65,000 to continue the improvement of Wheatley Provident Hospital. This will be an addition of two stories at 1826 Forest. Long may Mr. W. M. Voker and Mr. Frank C. Niles, live and prosper for this kind and charitable act. These men are the disciples of Christ and are going about carrying out his commandments looking after the poor, sick and needy. These gentlemen knowing full well what hardships and struggles the colored race has gone through and are still struggling. They are seeing in Dr. Perry a useful and great man of the race who can be depended upon to carry out this great project. The colored people should be grateful to Dr. Katherine B. Richards of Mercy Hospital, who was sent as an angel of mercy to do the bidding of the Saviour in looking after the sick, the poor and poverty stricken colored people. She also found in Dr. Perry, a man who would carry out any provision that was needed to carry out their ideas. These donations were largely through her influence.



Hospital - 1925.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE KY POST

JANUARY 4, 1925

# NEGRO HOSPITAL ASKS FOR \$25,000

## Plan To Train Colored Women In Prevention Of Diseases.

An appeal to the white citizens of Louisville to help in the \$25,000 drive to improve the Fraternal Hospital, 2125 West Chestnut street, so that negro women may receive training, especially in the care and prevention of contagious diseases, was made by the board of managers of the institution yesterday.

Efforts of the board to make the hospital a valuable factor for Louisville negroes, was explained in the appeal which sets forth the plan to train more than one hundred women.

It is pointed out that accommodations for negroes are far short in proportion to the number in the city. It is intended not only to add more beds, and care for patients in this manner, but also to provide training to members of the race who will work to better the health of the negro population.

### Progress Slow.

The appeal is made by R. S. Stout, M. W. Withers and J. H. Pursley, of the board of managers, and follows in part:

"In Louisville, there are twelve or fifteen hospitals representing several thousand beds, and not a colored doctor can practice in any of these hospitals, nor a colored woman take training for professional nursing. Hence you can see what slow progress is being made by the black man, in qualifying him or herself to serve humanity. It is a little less than a crime that this state of affairs exists.

"Our white people in preparing hospital accommodations for themselves, whether it is prepared by the city government, churches, private individuals, or whoever leads in the preparation, provides for at the same time every foreigner, that is the Chinaman, Japanese, Indian, Greek, Mexican, Korean, Italian. In fact everybody but the negro.

"It is true that he can go to the City Hospital, and be waited on by another race, but are we to never come into our own? Are we never to hear someone say to us, 'Well done thou good and faithful servants, you have been loyal to us, for 300 years, and now we have the money and the willingness to provide for you ample means to enable you to prepare hospital facilities that your doctors might get the benefit of the practice and your women the train-

ing necessary to qualify them for nurse duties?"

"We have a hospital at 2125 West Chestnut street, known as the Fraternal Hospital. There we have labored for more than three years under all kinds of disadvantages, trying to care for the unfortunates. Men have grown impatient with us, when we happened to owe small bills, and have threatened to close our doors and still we struggle. There are those of us who have put hundreds of dollars in this hospital who were not able, but felt it a duty. We are now appealing to the white people of Louisville and Kentucky, to make us a donation of \$25,000. Which will pay all of our debts and enable us to improve our facilities, and after that, with not more than \$10,000 a year, we can make that hospital a blessing to all humanity in Louisville.

### Civic Project.

"More than 100 women will receive aid in first aid activities and will be stationed in various parts of the city under the instruction of doctors, to watch and hinder the spread of contagious diseases and to advise our people who are ill to not go into well homes endangering the lives of those for whom they work and with whom they work. This will mean more to the city of Louisville than any army of workers now before the public. Our people must be taught to join the officials of the city and everyone that is trying to exterminate diseases in keeping the city healthy.

"We invite the most rigid investigation of our effort and such advisory relation as would come to us to help up in our management. Please help us. For in so doing, you will throw around your homes a protection from the exposures of diseases that will not only save you thousands of dollars, but the lives of some of the brightest sons of the land that are your sons and daughters. For if you do not help us at this time we can not succeed.

"Yours for the peace and harmony of the races and the protection of all humanity within our borders.

"R. S. STOUT,

"M. W. WITHERS,

"J. H. PURSLEY,

"Board of Managers of Fraternal Hospital."



## COOPERATION IN KENTUCKY YIELDS COLORED HOSPITAL

(Columbian Press Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 19.—Interracial cooperation in the Blue Grass State is yielding splendid returns and aside from the recent slight of Democratic Gov. Fields, who refused to address the *Louisville Courier-Journal* Convention, the Ken- with public-spirited whites, are re- tucky colored people in cooperation ceiving their just due in the State's advancement. According to authentic reports a colored hospital is soon to be erected in Louisville, where race physicians, surgeons and nurses will be given the chance to practice their professions. Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, vice chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Senators Fred M. Sackett and Richard P. Ernst are said to be deeply interested in giving the colored people of Louisville a fine institution of healing, and it is believed that earnest and sincere citizens throughout the city will pull together in this laudable project.

Republican leaders of both races have been working together in close formation in making the city an ideal place to live in, and this new project caps the climax of welfare work in behalf of the race. The local Urban League, under the direction of the efficient J. M. Raglan, Attorney-at-Law, is deserving of much credit for building up a strong bond of understanding between the races; and the feeling of equanimity which prevails at Louisville can be traced all over the State. The exact fund which is to be allotted to the contemplated hospital has not been ascertained, but the building will be modernly equipped and will take its place on the city staff of regularly chartered institutions.

# MINISTERS ENDORSE CONDITIONS AT FLINT-GOODRIDGE; BOARD TO TAKE MATTER UP

(Chisolm News Service Special.)  
New Orleans, La., May 7.—With a group of race ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church endorsing conditions and treatment of the student nurses at Flint-Goodridge hospital and the secretary of the board of hospitals at Chicago, promising to place the complaints of local doctors and the N. A. A. C. P. before the next meeting of the board and to possibly send an investigator from headquarters to New Orleans just what is what at the hospital is being very much discussed.

The hospital management has requested publication of a statement signed by the following ministers: F. B. Cooper, J. D. David, M. R. Walker, J. O. Richards, H. B. F. Charles, Valcour Chapman, J. B. Johnson, J. W. Turner, C. W. Reeves, H. J. Williams, Calvin S. Stanley, Willie C. Haywood, F. W. Brown, R. J. Johnson, G. C. Haywood, S. J. Jackson, W. D. Martin, Robert Jones and W. T. Handy.

The statement follows:  
"Inasmuch as we, the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Orleans, are reported to have endorsed the stand of the doctors in filing complaints against Dr. T. Restin Heath, superintendent of Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans, La., we feel that it is our duty to speak against the rumors that are circulating; hence, concerning an article entitled, 'Student Nurses Strike; Doctors at Flint-Goodridge Hospital May Quit Unless Change Is Made,' published in The Houston Informer under date of April 25, 1925, we have the following to say:

## Endorse Hospital Discipline.

"In regard to the so-called horrors of the 'third degree' being practiced on the nurses in the School for Nurses at Flint-Goodridge Hospital, we ministers have made a thorough investigation of the cases in question and there were found absolutely no objectionable features in the discipline of student nurses in these or any other cases of discipline occurring in the hospital. These cases were handled with extreme kindness and always those who were being disciplined had every consideration that could be asked for them. If the student nurse who withdrew and was discharged used the language which this article quotes her as using and should she have had her case brought before the board of trustees with this knowledge in the hands of this board, each of us who are members of the board would have voted so far as Dr. Heath's management of the negative on her graduation, since her spirit is in direct opposition to the principles and teachings of the church and school. We ministers are going on record that we endorse all methods used in disciplining these cases and are so thoroughly pleased with Dr. Heath's kind and conscientious care and protection of these young ladies that we are willing to send our daughters to this institution for training and feel perfectly sure that Dr. Heath would protect them in every way possible and encourage them in every way to live clean Christian lives.

"It would seem that the food has not been so bad and we find that not a sin-brotherly man among us that we all hold the second class article of food has been purchased in years for the hospital kitchens. Even the cheaper cuts of meat are not bought; as an instance in buying beef they have purchased only Western beef and have bought only the hind quarter. If the food given to the nurses has been inferior it has not shown the sickness of the nurses. There has not been a single case where inferior food has been served.

## Charts Are Confidential.

"We print a ruling handed down from the board of hospitals and homes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 740 Rush street, Chicago, Ill., which represents the usual ethical standard of the medical profession throughout our country. The position we take as to records is that they belong to the hospital, whether they be bedside chart sheets, office records, or X-ray plates. Inasmuch as they are a record of the doctor's acts, as well as those of the hospital, they are never shown to the patient or to anyone whom the patient may designate without the doctor's permission. They are kept under the seal of privacy except that by common consent any member of the staff may have access to them whether they are records of his patient or not where he is compiling statistics or writing an article. If, however, for any reason a physician should request that the records be not accessible to another member of the staff, we would comply with his request. We find that Dr. Heath has allowed the staff full access to the charts for study in the staff meetings and for writing papers or compiling statistics but he has denied them as well as other visiting physicians and anyone else access to the records of any doctor's cases without that doctor's consent, and it will be seen by the above that this is in accord with common medical ethics which we are proud to find Dr. Heath rigidly enforcing.

## Some Doctors Will Stay.

"In regard to the doctors quitting the hospital we beg to state that the hospital is receiving letters from a number of the doctors which state that they know nothing of nor have they had any hand in the publication of the article in The Informer and that they are thoroughly satisfied with the magnificent work the hospital is doing, and that they have no intention of severing their connections with it.

"The readers of these columns may be informed that an answer to the charges which have been filed against Dr. Heath has been received from the board which controls the hospital and those who have filed complaints have been informed that so far as Dr. Heath's management of the institution and his method of administering discipline is concerned, they are perfectly satisfied with his administration and this board contemplates no change in the head of the institution.

"The article published affirms that a group of the leading ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church are reported to be having endorsed the stand of the doctors in filing charges against Dr. Heath. We, the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Orleans, affirm that we have at no time endorsed any charge against Dr. Heath, who has been

such a beloved, consecrated, God-fearing, man among us that we all hold him in the highest esteem, and so we ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Orleans sign this article for publication. (Signed)

T. E. COOPER,  
President New Orleans M. E. Preachers' Meeting;

J. D. DAVID,  
Secretary New Orleans M. E. Preachers' Meeting.

M. R. WALKER,  
District Superintendent, New Orleans District."

## Rebellion of Colored Nurses at New Orleans Backed By Doctors Who File Charges Against White Boss

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 21.—

The Negro student nurses have struck at the Flint-Goodridge Hospital operated here by the Negro division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Negro doctors of the institution have filed charges against Dr. T. Restin Heath, white head of the hospital, it has been disclosed.

Although the hospital officials are suppressing publicity, it is learned that the student nurses struck against the intolerable conditions imposed on them. They complain particularly of the poor food they are forced to eat. The doctors filed the charges with the board of trustees of the Church at Cincinnati, Ohio. Heath has been busy canvassing the local board of the trustees of the hospital here, endeavoring to line them up with him against the Negro doctors. He has had poor success so far.

One of the charges filed with the trustees by the doctors is that Heath called the doctors, "nigger doctors," in a staff meeting, and issued orders that they must not stop in the halls or be seen in front of the hospital. Another charge is that the superintendent refused to allow them to inspect the charts of patients who have been treated by white doctors without first obtaining permission of the white doctors.

The doctors declare they will resign unless conditions are bettered.



Hospital - 1925.

Maryland.

## VICTORY HOSPITAL PROJECT REVIVED

Drive For \$50,000 Fund De-  
cided Upon By Local Ur-  
ban League Group

### POLICIES DISCUSSED

Mixed Or All Negro Staff  
May Control Unit If Plans  
Succeed

Definite steps to immediately  
revive the Victory Hospital pro-  
ject and begin a drive for \$50,-  
000 to complete the purchase  
and equipment of the Division  
street property were decided  
upon at a meeting of the Adv-  
isory Committee of the Baltimore  
Urban League Friday night.

The action followed the report of  
a special committee to study the  
prospects and devise plans for con-  
tinuing the effort and which reported  
sufficient prospects for properly  
supporting the institution as to war-  
rant immediate action.

Mr. John R. Cary, chairman of  
the special committee, told the ad-  
visory board that tentative assur-  
ances from Johns Hopkins and other  
foundations, together with the inter-  
est of white local institutions, had  
been received and that the problem  
now was simply one of acquiring and  
equipping the building. This, he  
thought, could be done with a fund  
of \$50,000, together with the pres-  
ent assets.

It also developed at the meeting  
through a survey of the building  
made by Maurice R. Moss, executive  
secretary of the League, that the  
property includes not only the main  
building but the eight houses used  
for nurses' quarters as well as the  
store on the corner, and the possi-  
bility of converting these houses in-  
to income bearing assets until the  
hospital grew sufficiently to need  
them, was discussed.

#### Policy Discussed

The policy of the hospital staff  
was discussed and the general opin-  
ion expressed that efficiency and  
training should be the only medium  
of selection, and that if a trained  
staff of colored physicians and sur-  
geons could be secured to begin the  
institution with a race staff. The  
way was also left open to bar no  
physician on account of color and to  
make it possible to utilize the serv-  
ices of the best of any race.

For the maintenance of the hospi-  
tal, if the project is successfully com-  
pleted, the sum of \$10,000 a year for  
three years has been pledged by  
Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, a sum  
which may amount to \$4,000 or  
\$5,000 for work among colored chil-  
dren by the Thomas Wilson Chil-  
dren's Sanatorium, and one or two  
smaller sums.

The buildings of the old Union  
date about one hundred beds and  
Protestant Infirmary will accommo-  
date the hospital will, as planned, afford  
facilities for training both colored  
physicians and nurses.

Following the reception of the re-  
port the board decided to call a spe-  
cial meeting of the local medical as-  
sociation to consider the details of  
the plan. If all works well, a com-  
mittee of 100 will be appointed  
which will have charge of raising  
the \$50,000 fund.

## TWO HUN'DRED PERSONS ATTEND T. B. CLINIC

Dr. Greenburg Says Instit-  
ution Will Cut Down Death  
Rate

### URBAN LEAGUE HELPS AGENCY FIND PATIENTS

Local Physicians Also Co-op-  
erating With Health De-  
partment

Over 200 persons have been  
examined at the free clinic at  
Provident Hospital, according to  
a report by Dr. Sahler M.  
Greenburg, a graduate of Mc-  
Gill University, Montreal, Can.

Of this number 60 or 70 per cent  
were active tubercular patients and  
the remainder pure tubercular  
patients.

#### Urban League Assists

Much of their success in finding  
patients, who require medical at-  
tention, says Dr. Greenburg, is due  
to the splendid cooperation of the  
Urban League which has brought  
to the observation of the clinic sev-  
eral hundred cases in the rural dis-  
tricts. This cooperation of civic  
bodies and medical authorities will  
do much to relieve suffering and  
protect the public health. Doubtful  
cases were referred to Johns Hopkins.

#### Advanced Cases

When asked the probable reason  
for the delay in securing expert  
medical advice, thus allowing the

disease to make great inroads on  
their vital resistance, Dr. Greenburg  
said: "The delay is due largely to  
improper diagnosis by physicians,  
and the insidious nature of the  
disease. It creeps upon the un-  
suspecting patient with hardly per-  
ceptible symptoms; it has no start-  
ling signs as have other diseases,  
and there are no strongly apparent  
indications until it has a strangle  
hold.

"Then too, many are seized with  
a fit of terror which is replaced by  
a feeling of utter hopelessness when  
they find they are tubercular and  
take no steps toward cure."

Dr. Greenburg also said that tu-  
berculosis in its early stage can be  
cured and even in an advanced  
stage can be arrested, enabling the  
patients to continue longer about  
their work and with less danger to  
others.

Patients are examined, cases  
checked, and treatment prescribed.  
This service is fostered by the  
Maryland Tuberculosis Association.

## Maternity Hospital Opened Here

A maternity hospital with ac-  
commodation for 24 patients was  
opened at 1029 Madison Avenue this  
week by Herndon White.

According to Dr. White there are  
two graduate nurses in attendance  
and all physicians will have the  
privilege of bringing and attending  
their own patients there.

Announcement of days upon which  
inspection may be made will be  
given later. 5-16-25

According to Dr. White, this is  
the first hospital in the city spe-  
cializing in maternity cases and  
provides the type of scientific care  
under private auspices that has long  
been needed.

## NEW HOSPITAL OPEN FOR INSPECTION

The new maternity hospital open-  
ed recently under the direction of  
Dr. Herndon White at 1029 Madison  
avenue, will be open to the public  
for inspection Monday, June 1st  
from 10 to 12 a. m.

The hospital is under the super-  
vision of the Health Department  
and a permit granted for 16 beds.  
An ordinance granting permission to  
the hospital to operate was recently  
signed by the City Council and  
Mayor Jackson.

## JOHN HOPKINS UNIV PERVERTED ITS FUNDS

Endowment Left By Donor  
For Orphan Children Di-  
verted, Says Writer

### WILL DIRECTLY FORBADE COLOR DISCRIMINATION

Hospital Was Established for

Poor Of City And State Of  
All Races

By Paul Winchester  
Manager The Marylander

Trust funds specifically allo-  
cated to an orphan institution  
where 400 children of this class  
should be housed and educated  
have been perverted to other  
uses and a very large portion of  
the work of that institution is  
devoted to other purposes than  
the donor intended.

The late John Hopkins provided  
in his will that the large estate  
which he left should be used for  
the benefit of the people of Bal-  
timore where he made all his money.  
He said:

"The hospital shall be for the  
indigent sick of this city and its  
environs, without regard to age, sex  
or color . . . and the poor of this  
city and state of all races . . . shall  
be received into this hospital with-  
out charge. A limited number of  
patients may be received who are  
able to make compensation. The  
monies . . . will enable you to  
appropriate a larger sum for the  
relief of the sufferings of that class  
which I direct shall be admitted  
free of charge."

Mr. Hopkins intended the hospital  
for the poor—for the indigent sick  
of all races and colors and it is  
enough to say that a very large pro-  
portion of the work of the institu-  
tion is not devoted to the relief of  
the class the endowment was in-  
tended to benefit—and this part of  
the Hopkins fund has been pervert-  
ed from the start.

#### Endowed Orphan Home

He also provided for the erection  
and endowment of an institution  
for the reception, maintenance, and  
the education of four hundred or-  
phan colored children.

Inquiry fails to find that such an  
institution was ever started, and  
thus, this, one of the favorite ob-  
jects of the Hopkins charity failed,  
and the wishes of the donor were  
totally disregarded.

There is only one conclusion to be  
drawn after going over all the con-  
temporary records, the Hopkins will,  
the letter of Mr. Hopkins to the  
Trustees of the estate, and all other  
evidence, and to examine what had  
been done, and that is that the en-  
tire Hopkins Trust has been per-  
verted, and that the wishes of the  
greatest of Maryland philanthropists  
have been utterly disregarded, have  
been treated with scorn and con-  
tempt and have been thrown into  
the discard. . . and it is not to the  
credit of the City and State that  
this great wrong has been allowed  
to go unchallenged by the authori-  
ties and the people.

## VICTORY HOSPITAL PLAN IS ABANDONED

Committee Of 100 Gives Up  
Campaign To Revive Pro-  
ject

### MAINTENANCE OF PLANT HITS SNAG

Could Not Meet Conditions  
Of Rosenwald And Other  
Gifts

The Committee of One Hun-  
dred chosen by the Medical As-  
sociation and the Urban League  
in interest of Victory Hospital  
definitely decided to abandon ef-  
forts to revive the project, ac-  
cording to announcement made  
by the Secretary, R. Maurice  
Moss, on last Saturday night.

#### \$50,000 Yearly Required

This action followed a report  
made by a committee appointed by  
the executive board of the body to  
look into the possibility of adequate  
maintenance for the building, if it  
should be obtained.

This committee found that the  
\$10,000 per year promised by the  
Julius Rosenwald fund was predi-  
cated upon the raising of \$20,000 per  
year by the colored citizenry; and  
that the \$10,000 per year hoped for  
from John Hopkins funds would  
be used only in small part for the  
general overhead expenses. This  
left but \$8,000 of sure money for  
maintenance—\$5,000 per year from  
the Thomas Wilson Sanitarium, and  
\$3,000 from the state.

Since the lowest estimate indicat-  
ed that at least \$50,000 per year

Mr. John R. Cary, treasurer of the Urban League, the organization which first attempted to revive the project, expressed regret that they, stated that in the former campaign, Mr. C. C. Fitzgerald and  
the sub-committee advised against the launching of a campaign to se-  
cure a building that would be-  
liability on the hands of the colored  
people. The general committee ac-  
cepted this advice.

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cure a building that would be-  
liability on the hands of the colored  
people. The general committee ac-  
cepted this advice.

The amount thus collected—ad. The price asked for the property  
Will Lose Fund

Action Regretted



was \$50,000, and the unpaid balance of \$25,000, was long over due when the Urban League sought to arouse interest among colored people in completing the deal for the property.

Failure to do so now means that the carrying expenses on the property for the time that it has been in the name of colored people must be borne by them, the Union Memorial, agreeing to return the \$25,000 paid down, minus the carrying cost.

It was to save colored people from thus paying ground-rent and taxes on a piece of property that would revert to its original owners if the deal were not hastily completed that prompted the league to again arouse the interest of the community in the project.

#### To Surrender Equity

One other tangle the committee had to face was a clause said to be in the original agreement, whereby any profit derived from the sale of the hospital would go to Union Memorial. This clause was inserted with the intention of preventing any one from obtaining the property at the low figure asked, (\$50,000), and then selling it for a profit and also to insure its being used for hospital purposes.

However, this agreement served to make it impossible for colored people to borrow the balance of the money needed to pay Union Memorial Hospital, take full title to the building, and then, if the building were found too expensive to operate, sell it at a profit and put the money in a smaller plant.

The Committee of One Hundred had representatives on it from 39 religious, professional, and fraternal organizations and was representative of most of the interests among the colored people of the city.

All of those present on Saturday evening expressed their regret at their inability to see any thing other than the futility of a campaign at this time. All of them were likewise high in their praise of the effort of the Urban League to arouse the community to the need of such an institution, and for its efforts to save the property for the use of colored people as originally intended.

#### NURSES TRAINING SCHOOL

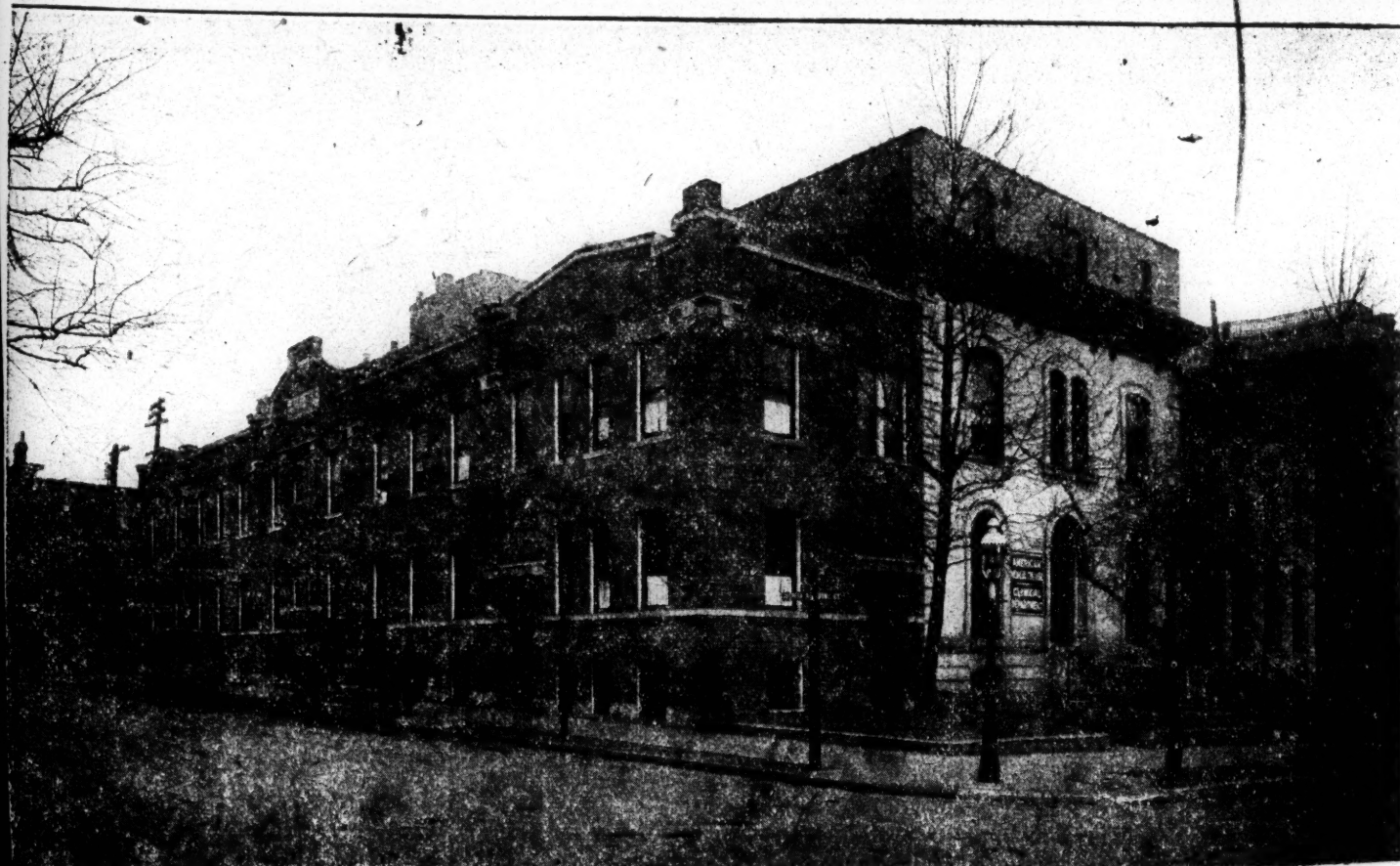
The Plymouth Hospital Training School for Nurses, had its graduating exercise at the Columbus Avenue A. M. E. Zion Church Thursday evening. The invocation was by Dr. G. T. Green of Danbury, Conn., and the commencement address was by the Rev. C. B. Winthrop, B. I. pastor of Gloucester Memorial Presbyterian Church. The class was presented by Prof. Yates; the diplomas by Atty. Irwin P. Dorch. The graduates, Miss Harriet M. Brown and Miss Evelyn M. Fink, and Miss Mary E. Swain, were presented them with the emblems of honor. The faculty consists of Dr. C. N. Garland, Dr. T. E. A. McCurdy, Dr. C. W. Harrison, Dr. William Worthy, Dr. B. L. Whitehead, Dr. A. B. Latimore and Dr. G. A. Allen.



Hospital - 1925

Missouri.

## THE PEOPLE'S HOSPITAL LOCATED AT THERESA AVE., AND PINE BOULEVARD



The Peoples Hospital is being aware for a certain type of injured long felt need of the people of this world war veterans. This, we believe, city whom it serves. It is the only will be of great benefit to the hospital in the city where colored as well as to the veterans them physicians can take their patients for selves.

operations, obstetric cases, etc. It is We can not speak too highly of the the only private institution of its most worthy organization, the Community Fund, which has been so much to may enter for treatment in case of us since its organization. With their sickness or accidents at any time, permission we are planning our annual steamboat excursion which will take place Monday, July 6, 1925. May The fees are normal, and the services are first class. The hospital also has a charity ward, as well as a free clinic.

The staff is composed of some of the leading physicians and surgeons in the city.

The building was purchased in 1918 at a cost of \$22,500. This debt has been reduced to \$9,000 and will be reduced to \$8,000 on July 9, 1925, if our present plans are carried out.

New equipment is being added each year in our struggle to make this a first class hospital. For instance: with in the last year we have installed a new modern sterilizer at a cost of \$1400, an adding machine \$175, a microscope \$100, and many less expensive instruments.

In order to increase our usefulness in the community, and our patients for the hospital, we have signed a contract with the government thru the Veterans Bureau of St. Louis to Salisbury and Paul Beisman

Dr. C. R. Schmidt is elected president of St. Louis Osteopathic Association.

F. O. Watts, president of First National Bank, returns from three months' trip to Europe.

Campaign to rid St. Louis of indecent magazines is started by Board of Religious Organizations.

Tennis playing at night in Forest Park courts will be abandoned this year because of lack of funds to pay extra workmen required.

City contends before State Public Service Commission that Southwestern Bell Telephone Company rates on business phones should not be increased.

Tom Kearney, proprietor of cigar store, widely known as betting commissioner and hand-book man, and Dave Murphy, employed in his store, are fined \$300 each by Police Judge Rosecan on charges of vagrancy.

Police dragnet system, which always takes many innocent persons into custody and by which Police Board hopes to minimize crime, is denounced as "vicious system" by Judge Gayer.

Albert F. Kammann is appointed chief attorney for Municipal Free Legal Aid Bureau.

St. Louis University conclave elects Hardy Kemp of medical school president.

### DR. J. E. PERRY, KANSAS CITY, MO. HONORED

Dr. N. H. Conrad, owner of the Sanitarium at Guthrie, visited Kansas City, Mo., last week to attend the Testimonial Banquet given in honor of thirty years service of Dr. J. E. Perry. Dr. Perry is one of the leading physicians of the country and chief surgeon of Wheatley Provident Hospital, and is one of the finest physicians of the West. He is doing much to have a new hospital erected by the city. The doctors gave him a great ovation and spoke highly of his great service for the race, since he has been in Kansas City.

Doctor Perry is a diplomat and knows how to bring things to pass. Dr. Conrad spoke of Dr. Perry as a Surgeon, a physician, a race man and a gentleman. He had nothing but the highest commendations for him.

He also says that Dr. Perry has performed some very difficult operation at his hospital. Dr. Conrad has one of the largest and most successful sanitariums in the country. He gives first-class service to everybody.

## ALL RACE STAFF FOR KANSAS HOSPITAL

### RACE WINS LONG FIGHT TO OUST WHITES IN MUNICIPAL INSTITUTION

Kansas City, Mo.—After a fight lasting several years, the Old City Hospital, a municipal institution, supported by the city for colored patients, was turned over to an all-colored staff of physicians last week.

For a number of years, white physicians had charge of the clinic and held administrative positions. The new staff includes:

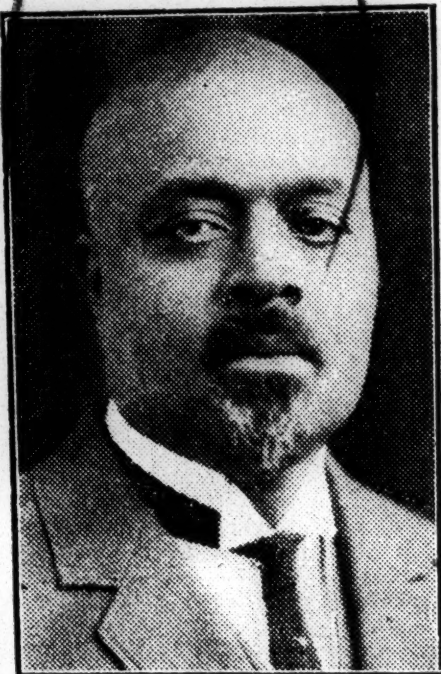
Medicine—Chief, Dr. T. C. Brown; First Assistant, Dr. J. O. Henley; Second Assistant, Dr. L. V. Miller; Chief, Dr. E. S. Baker; First Assistant, Dr. J. S. Wells; Chief, Dr. T. A. Jones; First Assistant, Dr. D. M. Miller; Second Assistant, Dr. A. D. Bradbury. Chief, Dr. M. D. Brooks; First Assistant, Dr. R. C. Hayden.

Surgery—Chief, Dr. G. W. Brown; Assistant, Dr. L. M. Tillman. (July to October). Chief, Dr. Wm. J. Thompson; Assistant, Dr. E. Langrum, (January to April). Chief, Dr. J. E. Perry; Assistant, Dr. L. M. Tillman, (October to January), Dr.

L. W. Turner. Chief, Dr. W. H. Bruce; Assistant, Dr. J. E. Doble, (April to July). Urology—Dr. E. H. Bee, (July to November). Dr. C. L. Peebles, (March to July). Dr. C. A. Kane, (November to March). Tuberculosis—Dr. E. L. Lee, Dr. M. C. Lewis. X-Ray—Dr. L. W. Turner. Neurology—Dr. L. E. Williams (July to January). Dr. A. F. Radford, (January to July). Dermatology—Chief, Dr. L. H. Norwood; Assistant, Dr. J. H. Williams. Obstetrics—Chief, Dr. L. W. Booker; Assistants, Dr. M. J. Holmes, Dr. J. R. Williams, Dr. A. Porter, Davis. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat—Dr. Thomas A. Fletcher, Dr. M. G. Brookins. Pediatrics—Dr. W. H. Maddux (July to January); Dr. H. B. Lyons (January to July). Pathology—Dr. M. G. Brooks. Dental—Dr. E. C. Bunch, (July to October); Dr. O. D. Pyles, (October to January); Dr. S. S. Hill (January to April); Dr. A. R. Eagle son, (April to July).



## APPOINTED HEAD OF CITY HOSPITAL NO. 2



DR. O. F. PERDUE

On Wednesday, Nov. 4, Dr. O. F. Perdue took charge of City Hospital No. 2, succeeding Dr. R. C. Haskell as superintendent who held the office for the past seven years. It is understood that the appointment of Dr. Perdue meets the general approval of the colored people of this city.

He received his literary training at Williams Industrial College, Little Rock, Ark., and Branch Normal, Pine Bluff, Ark. He graduated as pharmacist at Wilberforce Medical College in 1911, and received his M. D. degree from the same institution in 1916. During the World War, he served in one of the Army Contonments at Chicago. Since that time he has practiced his profession in St. Louis, where he has built a large clientele. He is well known in social and fraternal circles, being a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Medinah Order Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Perdue was an original "Miller Man," and his appointment is regarded by some as favoring Mayor Miller's friend.

Dr. R. C. Haskell, deposed head of City Hospital No. 2, took his removal quite hard, but there were many who were outspoken in the statement that the "little doctor" had past his day of usefulness as superintendent of such a large hospital. He has been accused of being a weakling, allowing the hospital to be run by Miss Martin, a white head nurse. During his administration, especially in recent years, there was much dissatisfaction among the internes. Dr.

Omar Price, one of the internes who Dr. Haskell had dismissed, brought suit against Dr. Haskell and the city. Another interne, who wrote out his resignation, was told that he could not resign, but would be "fired" without honor if he insisted on resigning. A little newsboy, who was trying to earn a few dimes for himself, was forbidden to sell an Argus at the hospital by Dr. Haskell because the Argus published the news about the suit against him. It is also said that when Dr. Perdue presented a letter of his appointment to Dr. Haskell, he was given a cool reception by the former, who remarked, "I have no information to give."

It is understood that Dr. Haskell supported Mr. Alce for Mayor in the primary, but supported Mayor Miller in the election.

### Kansas City Hospital Receives \$65,000 Gift

Kansas City.—Recent gifts of two Kansas City citizens have made possible a \$65,000 addition to the Wheatley-Provident Hospital for sick and crippled Negro children.

This hospital, which has been in operation since March, 1922, is conducted largely in connection with the Children's Mercy Hospital.



## Harlem Citizens Raise \$9,000 More For Medical Center

### Speakers Laud Founder of Presbyterian Hospital For Freedom From Race Prejudice.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Negro residents of Harlem swelled their contributions to the Presbyterian Hospital-Columbia University Medical Center Sunday, bringing their total gift to approximately \$25,000. Representatives of the 35 Harlem churches attended the mass meeting in Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, 129th street and Seventh avenue, at which the collections were made public.

The money pledged to assist the gigantic medical project, Dr. R. M. Bolden, chairman of the meeting, declared was in the nature of an attempt to express gratitude to Presbyterian Hospital for observance, during more than 50 years, of the medical needs of the poor without respect to race, color or creed. J. Dalmus Steele, exalted ruler of Manhattan Lodge of Elks No. 45, paid tribute to James Lenox, founder of Presbyterian Hospital, for his freedom from race prejudice.

The Rev. F. A. Cullen, pastor of Salem Church, opened the meeting with prayer, after which Dr. Bolden presided. Dr. Louis T. Wright, a Harlem physician, stressed the scientific and social importance to Harlem residents of the Medical Center. Mr. Steele announced that his lodge had given \$6,000 to the fund, sufficient to endow one private room with bed. Dr. C. C. Burlingame, executive officer of the joint administrative board for construction of the mass of buildings, spoke for the Medical Center and congratulated the Negroes on their generous contributions.

The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, appealed for pledges to the representative congregation. The guests of honor, in addition to the above were the Rev. W. W. Brown of Metropolitan Baptist Church, and Father S. H. Bishop of St. Philip's Episcopal Church.

The committee had reported contributions of \$16,000 before the

afternoon meeting, which yielded approximately \$9,000. Of this amount, \$5,000 was pledged by the Metropolitan Baptist Church, \$1,000 by the Salem M. E. Church, \$600 by the First Emmanuel Church, and the balance by pledges and the collection.

The Salem Church choir gave musical numbers during the meeting and the Dextra Male Quartet sang. Solos were sung by Miss Abbie Mitchell and Miss Theresa Greene.

### AUTHORIZE PURCHASE OF LINCOLN HOSPITAL

### Board of Estimate Committee Favors Taking Over Bronx Institution.

The Committee of the Whole of the Board of Estimate authorized yesterday the purchase of Lincoln Hospital, in the southern section of the Bronx, at a cost of \$750,000. The board took this action rather than incur the greater expense of building a new city hospital in the same district.

Negotiations for the acquisition of the hospital by the city were conducted by a special committee of the board after the trustees of the institution had announced that it was unable to meet its running expenses and pay off a deficit, and that, unless taken over by the city, it would have to close its doors at the end of this calendar year, thus leaving a large area in the southern Bronx without hospital protection or ambulance service.

The Mayor, a few months ago, ordered a report on the subject from Dr. John J. McGrath, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. Dr. McGrath reported that the Lincoln Hospital was inadequate and obsolete, and that, rather than acquire the plant it would be wiser for the city to build an institution, modern and adequate, in the same section.

The Mayor and his associates of the Board of Estimate then rejected the overtures of the hospital trustees, and the latter announced their intention to liquidate the assets of the Lincoln Hospital and close its doors at the end of the year.

Two movements by Bronx citizens were then begun. One crystallized into a recommendation made to the Board of Estimate by Commissioner Bird S. Coler of the Department of Public Welfare, for the construction of a new hospital. In the meantime, Borough President Bruckner of the Bronx, Alderman Curley and others urged that the rejection of the old institution be reconsidered and that the hospital be acquired by the city and improved, as a long delay would be inevitably involved in the building of a new medical center. Under the resolution adopted yesterday the hospital will be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Welfare.

## The Age's Fight For Negro Doctors At Harlem Hospital Is Won At Last

On Tuesday of this week, Dr. John J. McGrath, president of the board of trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, announced that five colored medicos had been named by the hospital authorities as assistant visiting physicians and surgeons on the Harlem Hospital staff.

The appointments were made at a meeting presided over by Dr. McGrath, and the officials present were Edward Buckley, director of the budget; Dr. Louis K. Neff, chairman of the Harlem Hospital Medical Board; and Drs. John F. Connors, Herman A. Haubold and Thomas Martin of the Medical Board.

The Negro doctors named have already been engaged in outpatient work at Harlem, Drs. D. B. Johnson, Louis T. Wright and Ralph Young in the surgical, and Drs. Lucien Brown and James T. Granady in the medical sections.

Dr. McGrath is credited with saying that seven other appointments of colored physicians who are specialists will be made at an early date, and a further effort will be made to secure a list of eligibles for appointment as internes. Since the organizing of the training school for nurses two and a half years ago, the nursing staff has become almost entirely colored.

The charge is made that these appointments are in the nature of a sop to the race, since they are to positions specially created for the purpose of satisfying the race's contention for recognition. It is pointed out that the position is a grade lower than any of the regularly constituted positions, and that the scheme was engineered by Dr. Neff, head of the Harlem Hospital Board, a native of Texas, who is alleged to have boasted to his confreres that he "knows how to handle the Negroes."

There are four regular positions—attending, assisting attending, adjunct attending and assistant adjunct attending. The position to be filled by the five colored men is said to be a supplementary position, created simply to appease the race and to have the appearance of giving them deserved recognition.

### 35 MINISTERS AND DOCTORS AT LUNCHEON IN SALEM CHURCH, PLEDGE RACE'S SUPPORT IN BUILDING OF A NEW MEDICAL CENTER

At a luncheon tendered to some thirty five ministers in Salem M. E. Church, Tuesday afternoon, the cooperating of the colored people of New York City was pledged to aid the building of the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center on the Hudson River in Washington Heights. A gift of \$50,000 was pledged for Metropolitan Baptist Church by Rev. W. A. Brown. The luncheon was given under the auspices of the Committee of Church Gifts of Harlem for the campaign organization, among whom were Rev. F.

A. Cullen of Salem Church; Rev. A. Clayton Powell of Abyssinian Baptist Church; Rev. W. Abner Brown, assistant pastor of Metropolitan Baptist Church; Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, assistant rector of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church and Rev. R. M. Bolden of the First Emanuel Church, who presided at the meeting after which an enjoyable luncheon was served by the ladies of Salem Church.

The new hospital which is already under construction is situated at Broadway and 168th street. It will cost \$10,000,000 and now needs \$4,500,000 to complete it.

This is the first time that the Presbyterian Hospital has made a general appeal for funds. This first medical center building is being erected jointly by the Presbyterian Hospital, which is at the present time situated at Madison avenue and Seventieth street, and Columbia University School of Medicine. The purpose of building the Medical Center is to fight disease in the modern way and to make and keep people well without regards to race, creed or color.

Rev. William P. Hayes, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church and Dr. J. Gardner Smith spoke favorably of the new Medical Center and encouraged the cooperation of the race.

There will be conducted an intensive campaign among the colored residents of Greater New York during the next two weeks and a mass meeting is called for June 14, in Abyssinian Baptist Church in West 138th street at 3:30 p. m. Prominent speakers are expected to be present and several musical organizations have offered talent for the occasion.

Dr. Louis T. Wright, has been an active worker in the interest of the campaign and has raised more than \$9,500 for the Medical Center.

Dean Sage, president of the hospital, spoke on the past work of the hospital and told how the motto "without regards to race, creed or color" came to be inscribed on the corner stone of the institution which has been serving the public and meeting the various ills of mankind for fifty-two years.

Among those present were Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Garner and daughter, Rev. G. W. Hinton of Corona, N. Y., Wm. G. White of the Chicago Defender and Fred R. Moore of The New York Age.



# MEDICAL BOARD OF HARLEM HOSPITAL REFUSES TO NOMINATE NEGROES TO STAFF

Dr. McGrath Admits Justice of Demands—Mayor

Hylan Believed to Favor Demands—Present

## Board Should Be Removed

That the job of getting doctors and internes in Harlem Hospital is going to be a stiff one and that the committee appointed to attend to it will need all the moral backing it can get from the community, were made clear Thursday when the committee met at the City Hall to confer with Commissioner of the Budget Edward Buckley and Dr. McGrath, president of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

Dr. McGrath made it very clear that the present Medical Board of Harlem Hospital is strongly opposed to the presence of colored men on the visiting staff. "The present Medical Board," he said, "refuses to nominate colored men. Its members insist that they will never nominate them. I cannot get them to recommend a colored man, though I have been trying for some time. This holds true also with regard to Bellevue, Presbyterian, Lincoln and other hospitals. That's what we are up against, and if we can find some way to make the Medical Board recommend colored doctors, we'll only be too glad to get them in Harlem Hospital. Personally, I am only too anxious to get along and do what I can. There is absolutely no doubt that you are just in your demands to have doctors of your race in that hospital."

Dr. Godfrey Nurse handed the Commissioner a petition signed by the heads of several local societies, that had been handed to Dr. McGrath in April, 1924, with the demands that had been made then. This had asked a total of fifteen doctors and internes, as follows:

Representation in the tuberculosis department; representation in the eye, ear, nose and throat department; two assistants in the medical service; two in the surgical service; two in the gynecological, or woman's department; two in the indoor service, and one more in the dental service. This would be about one-tenth of the doctors now in the hospital, according to Dr. McGrath's estimate. This is a moderate demand, as 60 per cent of the patients are colored.

This letter calls further attention to the fact that "of the 22 men who yearly get invaluable training as internes in the hospital, situated in the heart of the Negro colony, no Negro has enjoyed this opportunity."

committee to name some plan. "This plan," stipulated the Commissioner, "must be such a one that would not disrupt the service at the hospital. What would happen to the patients if all the doctors were to walk out because they objected to colored doctors?"

Replying, Dr. Nurse said: "In that case we are in a position to take care of the hospital and take care of it efficiently. We have the men, colored and white, to take it over, and in a point of medical efficiency I feel sure we will have, all in all, the better staff. Not that we would want any doctor now there to go, but if all should be so narrow as to walk out—which I don't for a moment believe—then let them go."

Dr. Vincent again called attention to the fact that colored physicians are being graduated from the leading universities taking equal honors with their white fellow-students, and that the whole matter of objection simmered down to question of color. Dr. Vincent is a former resident surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, and has letters of high recommendation from the heads of the hospital and other surgeons on the staff.

Another physician who served with credit at Bellevue is Dr. C. B. Powell, X-ray expert.

## Negro Death Rate High.

Revs. A. C. Garner, J. M. Robinson and Mrs. Augusta Corbin all pointed out that the Negro death rate is the highest in the city, and said they felt sure that Negro doctors would take particular care to do the highly possible thing of lowering it. They further pointed out that the community has high faith in the Negro physician.

"Harlem Hospital," said J. A. Rogers, representing the Amsterdam News, "has a very bad reputation at present. People of the neighborhood will go there only when they can't do any better. The Medical Board is prejudiced toward colored physicians. Will it be so eager to serve colored patients?"

The committee further called attention to the fact that the white internes at Harlem Hospital come into the neighborhood, get the experience and take it out, while the colored people have to rely on the colored doctor, who is deprived of a chance to get into the hospital to get the very necessary experience. It also reiterated the fact that it was not asking for control of any department, but merely representation.

## Good Behavior.

According to Dr. McGrath, the position on the Medical Board at Harlem Hospital holds for life "on good behavior." J. H. Hubert of the Urban League then asked Commissioner Buckley whether the Klux attitude of the board in bar-

ring citizens on the ground of color could be called "good behavior."

NEW YORK CITY POST

DECEMBER 10, 1925

Cincinnati

Application for permit to erect \$1,000,000 theatre and hotel partly around Wiggins block at southwest corner of Fifth and Vine streets is filed by Cino Theatre Company with City Building Commissioner.

Meeting in office of Mayor Carrel, negro physicians and social workers initiate movement to found negro hospital in Cincinnati for training negro nurses and medical students.

Although elected on platform to oust Republican organization from municipal government, City Manager-elect Sherrill, at dinner in his honor, declares he will make no removals from office except for cause and through machinery of Civil Service Commission.

Dean Harman Schneider of Cincinnati University Engineering College will be principal speaker at opening, December 28, of convention of National Commercial Teachers' Federation at Cincinnati.

Bureau of Traffic is formed in Police Department with Lieutenant Charles Wolsefer in charge, with instructions to report to Traffic Board.

H. P. Crouse, former newspaper editor and political lieutenant of late Senator Hanna, dies at residence, 2337 Kemper lane.

Chauncey Pichel, assistant city solicitor, resigns to practice law in partnership with Louis B. Sawyer, former county prosecutor.

Cincinnati Lodge of Elks conducts funeral of William J. Doherty, who died at Denver, Col.



Hospital - 1925.

New York.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD

JUNE 28, 1925

# NEGROES AT LAST WIN RECOGNITION ON HOSPITAL STAFF

After Fight of 10 Years Five  
Are Promoted to Higher  
Posts at the Harlem Hospital

RAISED FROM OUT-PATIENT  
WORK TO VISITING STAFF

Some of the Race in the City  
Feel Latest Action Is Only  
"A Sop to the Negroes"

By Lester A. Walton

After ten years of effort Negroes have won their fight for representation on the visiting staff of the Harlem Hospital and for the appointment of members of the race as internes.

No longer will the institution bar Negro physicians from medical and surgical service and other specialties.

The time is not far off when ambulances from Harlem Hospital will be seen speeding through the city streets in charge of young Negro physicians dressed in white uniforms.

## 60 Per Cent. Negroes

Sixty per cent. of the hospital's patients are Negroes. This ratio is on the increase, keeping pace with the growing Negro population.

In the opinion of Dr. John J. McGrath, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, the institution on Lenox Avenue, between 136th and 137th Streets, is destined to be manned by Negroes. However, it is not probable that such a condition will obtain in the immediate future.

What is regarded as the initial step leading to the eventual manning of Harlem Hospital by Negroes took place Tuesday, when five physicians were advanced from out-patient work to the visiting staff. They were Dr.

D. B. Johnson, Dr. Louis Wright and Dr. Ralph Young in the surgical service and Dr. Lucien Brown and Dr. James W. Granady in the medical service. In no other city in the country have Negro physicians been similarly honored, it is said.

These appointments were made at a conference of white and colored people at which the Medical Board of Harlem Hospital decided to hearken to the clamor of the citizens of the section for the wiping out of the color line against the Negro doctor. Officials present were Dr. McGrath, who presided; Edward Buckley, director of the Harlem Medical Board; Dr. Bellevue and John F. Connors, Dr. Herman A. Haubold and Dr. Thomas Martin of the board. Dr. Godfrey Nurse, of No. 185 W. 135th street, acted as spokesman for the committee of Negroes.

Tuesday's conference was held largely at the instance of Mayor Hylan, at whose request a previous meeting had taken place between the Director of Budget and Negroes. Dr. McGrath also had been visited by various delegations importuning him to give Negro physicians more consideration at Harlem Hospital.

The original demands of the committee as presented at the conference were not met in entirety. While Dr. McGrath and his associates readily consented to the naming of 10 internes subsequent to the next examination next January, decided opposition arose to appointing at once Negroes to major places on the hospital staff. The argument advanced was that promotions to higher positions should grow out of time and experience.

The final agreement was that, for the time being, Negroes should serve as assistant physicians and surgeons on the visiting staff and changes in personnel would be gradual. This arrangement has not met with the entire approval of Harlem Negroes, some of whom characterize the appointments as "a sop to the race," and assert they are lower than any of the regularly constituted positions. Considerable ill-feeling has been engendered because of the varying points of view.

## United Support

The fight for recognition at Harlem Hospital is one movement which has the united support of all elements of Negroes. Editors, preachers, politicians, business men, fraternal, civic institution on Lenox Avenue, between 136th and 137th Streets, is destined to be manned by Negroes. However, it is not probable that such a condition will obtain in the immediate future. Throughout the lengthy period of agitation the Negro physicians have consistently taken the

The unbending opposition to Negro physicians practicing in the medical and surgical wards of Harlem Hospital

and the repeated refusal to appoint Negroes as internes aroused resentment, which for several years was expressed in abortive efforts to bring about a change of policy. Within the last year or so this general dissatisfaction has been more voluble. Not one of the Negro applicants for internship passed the examination in January, which added fuel to the flames. The hospital authorities gave as reason all along adhered to in a city institution situated in the heart of the Negro colony has been more of a matter of contention than the appointment of physicians on the visiting staff. The new arrangement will prove a boon to young men graduating from medical colleges, and the opinion is quite general that in the matter of fitting young Negro physicians for private practice the Harlem Hospital will assume a commanding position in the country. A diploma from the institution gives assurance that one taking the two-year course can meet all requirements and State laws.

## A Walkout

For the purpose of satisfying the insistent demand for representation at Harlem Hospital some eight Negroes have been permitted to engage in out-patient work in recent years. No opportunity, therefore, has been given to treat major cases, being as a rule ambulatory. When the first colored man reported to assume his new duties shortly after the World War four white physicians were reported to have walked out.

Together with assistants in the medical and surgical service, it is expected that Negroes will have representation in the tuberculosis, pediatric, eye, ear, nose and throat, genitourinary and gynecological departments, and in the dental and gynecological indoor service.

Three weeks ago Negro newspapers published in Harlem gave out a statement, purported to have been made by a member of the Harlem Hospital Medical Board, that there was outspoken opposition among white physicians to colored serving either as internes or practicing in the wards, and that this unfriendly attitude of long standing had been wholly responsible for prevalent conditions.

Up to 1923 a similar position was taken relative to the admission of Negro women to the Nurses' Training School. To-day the majority of nurses are colored, and in May the first class of colored nurses was graduated, with head nurses of other local training schools taking part in the exercises. The promoted Negro members of the staff belong to both the County and State Medical Associations.

Harlem Hospital is said to accommodate about 300 patients. There are more than 150 physicians on the staff.

No pecuniary remuneration is directly derived from being on the visiting staff.

## NEGRO PHYSICIAN GAINS AD- MISSION STAFF HARLEM HOSPITAL

As a result of ten years of effort and agitation, the Board of Bellevue and allied Hospitals of New York City appointed five colored physicians of New York City to the regular staff of Harlem Hospital at 136th Street and Lenox Avenue. Harlem Hospital is one of the chain of the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals which include Bellevue, Harlem, and Fordham Hospitals in New York City and King's County Hospital in Brooklyn. The physicians appointed to the staff are Drs. Louis T. Wright, Douglas B. Johnson, Ralph H. Young, Jas. T. W. Granady, and Lucien Brown. Ten colored internes will be appointed after passing the required examinations to begin their services July 1, 1926.

The agitation for admission of qualified colored physicians to the staff has been led by former Alderman George W. Harris, editor of The New York News, Ferdinand Q. Morton, Democratic leader of Harlem; The North Harlem Medical Association; the N. A. A. C. P., and numerous other organizations and individuals.

Harlem Hospital is located in the heart of Harlem and with the rapid increase of the Negro population in that section of the City, a large majority of the patients are colored. There has been a steadfast refusal to admit qualified colored physicians but after a hearing before Mayor Hylan, it was decided to appoint the above named five men on the Indoor Staff, and a number of other colored physicians on the Out Patient Department Staff.

There has been great enthusiasm in Harlem as a result of this step. The success of these five men will in a large measure determine the question of admitting other physicians to Harlem and other New York hospitals and will profoundly affect the hospital situation in other cities of the country. This is the first time in the history of America that Negroes have been admitted to the regular staff of a Metropolitan hospital, as a part of the institution's policy.



## Ask Negro M. D.'s For Brooklyn Hospital

The Citizens' Welfare Council, Dr. Chas. A. Butler, president, is making a fight to get colored doctors on the staff of Cumberland Hospital and Kings County Hospitals, in Brooklyn.

A committee, composed of Dr. Charles A. Butler, Attorney Stanley M. Douglas, Dr. Edward S. Cunningham, Dr. Wm. R. R. Granger, Dr. George T. Miller, Mrs. M. C. Lacy, Dr. George T. Bynoe, waited on Commissioner Bird S. Coler Monday, August 17, at 11 A. M., and urged the appointment of colored doctors on the staff of the two above-mentioned institutions.

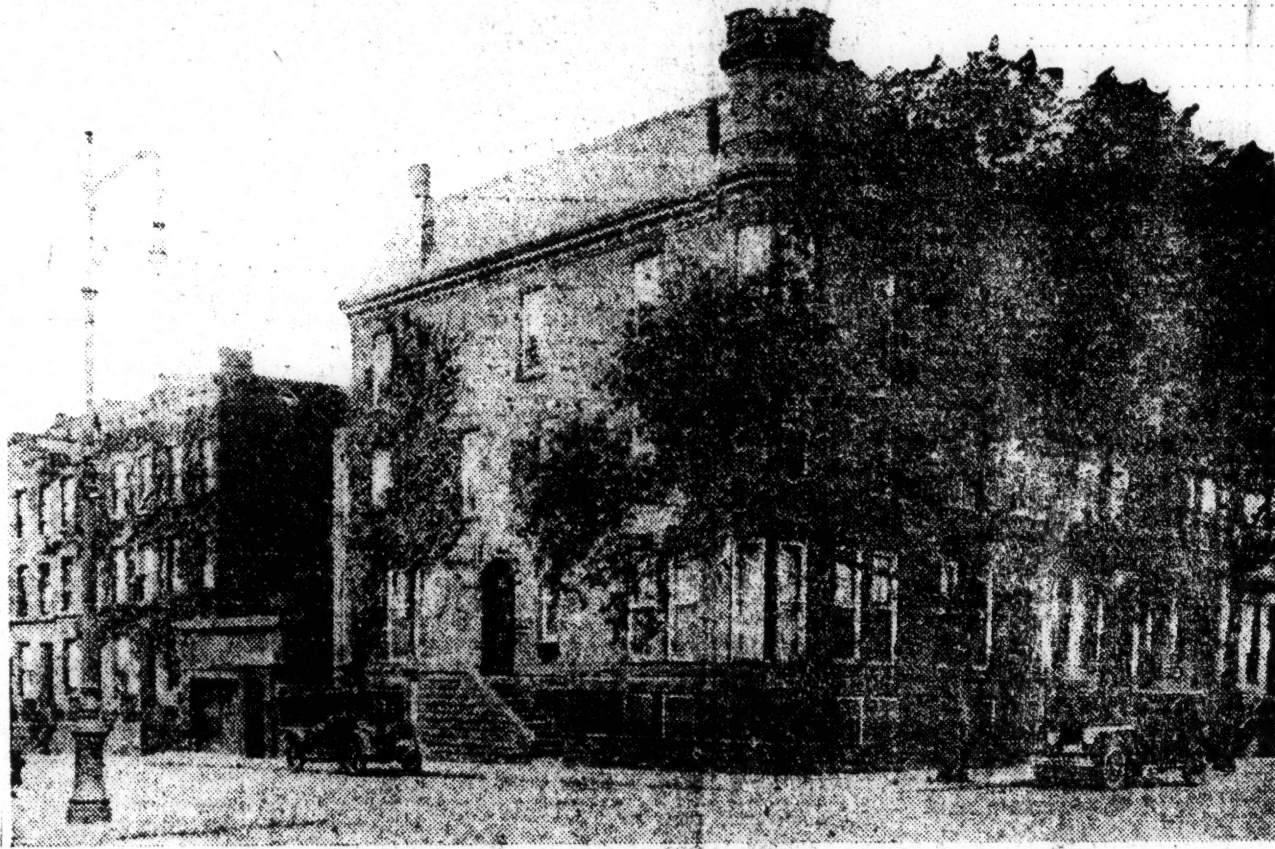
## Lincoln Hospital Turned Over to City

Justice Lydon signed an order Saturday in the Supreme Court, the Bronx authorizing the trustees of Lincoln Hospital to turn the buildings and equipment over to the city for \$750,000, the sum to be used for the construction of a training school for nurses.

Mrs. Landon K. Thorne, president of the hospital, made application for the order. The trustees sought permission to transfer the hospital because of an annual deficit of more than \$75,000, which they held to be due to inadequate payment by the city for ambulance service and care of city patients.

The Board of Estimate authorized the purchase of the institution last June. The transaction must be completed by November 15.

## Harlem Physicians Purchase Fine Sanitarium



A GROUP OF HARLEM NEGRO PHYSICIANS has purchased Brunor's Sanitarium located at the corner of 137th street and Edgecombe avenue. With it will be merged the Booker T. Washington Sanitarium, now located on Seventh avenue. Complete details of the plan of operation are lacking this week. The deal was consummated Monday morning through W. L. Smith, a realty broker, with offices at 2280 Seventh avenue.



Hospitals - 1923.

New York.

# NEW HARLEM HOSPITAL POLICY IS NOT UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

## Opinions Vary As To Value Of Victory Through The Naming Of Five Negro Doctors To Staff—Officials Say Appointees Must Make Good Before Given Major Positions

The naming of five colored men as assisting visiting physicians and surgeons of the staff of Harlem Hospital has not met with quite the unanimous approval to be expected. A long, hard fight has been waged for this recognition, and the hospital authorities assert that they are perfectly sincere in their acquiescence to the demands of the race that colored physicians and surgeons should be placed on Harlem Hospital staff.

Those who find fault with the development to pursue, and that it gave the opportunity to prove of the race permitted the Medical Board their worth and ability to acquire the of the hospital to persuade them to accept necessary knowledge of Bellevue method less than they were entitled to, and thus prove themselves fit for the positions, which the critics allege, were higher positions; that it would be an uncreated especially for the colored men, fair test of their qualifications to put and are lower in rank than any of the more advanced and already existing positions in the institution, the doctors are "bending the pregnant hinges of the knee" at the shrewd and calculated bidding of Dr. Louis H. Nehf, chairman of Harlem Hospital Medical Board; a native of Texas, and who, until recently, was one of the most outspoken and bitter opposers to the naming of colored men to the hospital staff.

### Hospital Officials Talk

Officials in charge of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, when seen by The Age and asked as to this phase of the matter, assert positively and unequivocally that such a construction is unfounded. The General Medical Superintendent, Dr. George H. O'Hanlon, said that in his opinion the naming of these men to the visiting staff was a decided step in the right direction, and that it meant a permanent and further recognition of the race in the administration of Harlem Hospital.

As to the positions being of lower rank than those held by present members of the staff, Dr. O'Hanlon declared that this was the only logical

cessfully passed, before they can be appointed.

### Dr. Nehf's Promise

The reply to this question was that Dr. Nehf had not been correctly quoted. One of the hospital officials, present at the conference which resulted in the naming of Drs. D. B. Johnson, Louis I. Wright and Ralph Young to the surgical section, and Drs. Lucien Brown and James T. Granady to the medical, stated that what Dr. Nehf really said was that if the necessary number qualified, he would appoint up to ten colored internes. If a lesser number passes the examination, then naturally a lesser number would be named.

Critics of the policies pursued by Bellevue and Harlem officials in the past say it is ridiculous to attempt to convince any well-informed man that all the colored men who have applied for internships at Harlem were lacking in medical and surgical knowledge and skill. It is alleged by those who take issue with this latest offer that in examinations held in the past the impossibility of Negro applicants passing was made a certitude by the method of applying the "personality" and "availability" requirements. In other words, it is alleged, let the colored applicant be ever so well qualified from a medical or surgical standpoint, they would be given so low a rating under the two heads specified as to effectually bar them from the eligible list.

These critics admit, however, that there seems to be an intention on part of those who control the examinations—the Medical Board—to apply these requirements with a juster and fairer spirit in future examinations. They are willing to concede that expressions from the controlling officials are sincere in that respect.

The investigation made by The Age leads to the conclusion that the new opportunity should be given a fair and unprejudiced tryout before it is condemned.

### RECOGNITION FOR THE DOCTORS

The announcement that Negro physicians and surgeons will no longer be barred from serving in the lines of their profession in Harlem Hospital is a decided gain for racial advancement in New York City. While the victory is not as sweeping as the advocates of medical representation desired, the step was taken on behalf of the city, where five physicians were advanced from out-patient work to positions on the visiting staff. At the same time, the hospital authorities agreed to the naming of ten internes subsequent to the examinations next January. This arrangement, if carried out in good

faith, would give a large measure of the recognition demanded.

Harlem Hospital is one of the city institutions, in which some sixty per cent of the patients are colored, and this ratio is constantly growing in keeping with the increase of population. The propriety of having nurses and doctors of the race in such an institution was apparent to most of the authorities who had to deal with the question. The only opposition came from those physicians of the other race who were prejudiced against meeting these Negro physicians on an equal footing. Most of these had no special interest in the local community or the class of patients treated, seeking only to gain experience to fit them for work in other sections. Their objections were quite properly overruled by the higher authorities.

The training to be gotten at Harlem Hospital will be of great value to the younger medical men who may qualify as internes at this institution. The appointment of colored physicians on the visiting staff, on the other hand, should be of decided advantage to the patients. All of the doctors named have practiced in the community for years and earned a reputation for skill and experience. Now this skill and experience are to be added to the other advantages of hospital treatment, patients who are sent to Harlem Hospital will have cause to rejoice that this step has been gained.

This recognition by the city authorities of the justice of the demand for representation is another demonstration of the success that is to be found in uniting in support of such a movement. This plea for representation was not only backed by the doctors as a body through their medical society, but it had the support of all thinking elements of the community. The final agreement arrived at while not granting the full measure of representation desired, is a step forward in the right direction. It is only by such repeated steps that the full measure of justice may finally be won.



# CITIZENS' WELFARE COUNCIL SUCCESSFUL IN ITS FIGHT FOR REPRESENTATION ON STAFF OF HARLEM HOSPITAL

**Demands of Dr. Charles A. Butler and Small Active**

**Committee to Be Met—Dr. McGrath Denies Report**

**Hospital Will Be Turned Into "Jim Crow" Institution.**

Harlem Hospital has opened its doors to Negro physicians and internes. This action was taken at a conference between the Harlem Hospital Medical Board and a committee of Negro citizens of Harlem, representing the newly organized Citizens' Welfare Council.

The fight for physicians in Harlem Hospital began in earnest a few weeks ago, when this committee met the Mayor of New York City and placed the matter squarely before him. He expressed himself as in entire sympathy and directed Mr. Edward Buckley, Director of the Budget, to summon Dr. McGrath, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and work out a plan for opening the hospital to Negro physicians.

At the conference on Tuesday the whole matter was reviewed and the following appointments were made to the visiting staff: Drs. D. B. Johnson, Louis Wright, Ralph Young, Lucien Brown, and James W. Granady, who were already serving in the out-patient department. Dr. Godfrey Nurse presented for the committee a list of positions requested, including ten internes and eight doctors in special departments, as well as visiting physicians and dentists. The Medical Board granted the entire request as far as was practicable and offered to carry out the program as soon as vacancies occurred on the staff.

The next examination for internes, held in December, will give preference to Negro doctors, and those wishing internships are requested to file their applications with Dr. Neff, president of the Harlem Medical Board. If advisable, the Board offered to arrange for a special examination. Dr. McGrath declared that, as vacancies occur in the higher grades, the colored men will receive full consideration.

**HISTORY OF FIGHT.**

his promotion to the medical staff at the hospital he worked in the out-patient department.

Dr. Brown also takes an active part in social affairs and is vice-president of Eta Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

## DR. GRANADY.

Dr. Granady was schooled at Howard, Washington, D. C. He is a graduate of the Academy, College of Liberal Arts, and Medical College.

He served his internship at Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C. He is president of the New York Negro Medical Association and is a member of the American Medical Association and the County Medical Society.

## DR. WRIGHT.

Dr. Wright received his A.B. degree from Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., and his M.D. from the Harvard Medical College. He served as an interne in Freedman's Hospital. During the World War he was commissioned as a captain in the Medical Corps of the 92d Division.

Dr. Wright is a member of a number of medical societies and the Chi Delta Mu, a medical fraternity. He has also contributed a number of articles to medical publications.

## DR. JOHNSON.

Dr. Johnson received his early schooling in the schools at Petersburg, Va. He received his medical training at the University of Vermont, graduating in 1914.

The year following his graduation he established a hospital at Petersburg. When the United States entered the World War he became a surgeon in the army.

He is also a member of the Chi Delta Mu Fraternity. He has been working in the out-patient department at Harlem Hospital for five years. He has been promoted to do surgical work.

The doctors will have the rank of assistant visiting physicians and surgeons.

The next step, it was decided, will be the appointment of at least seven physicians in specialties. This will be followed at the next examination for internes probably in December, by the appointment of ten internes, where as there are none now.

The committee made a request that doctors be appointed to these places: Two internes, two or more dentists, two assistant visiting pediatricists, one assistant visiting in otolaryngology, one assistant visiting in ophthalmology, two radiographers, one assistant in tuberculosis, four assistants visiting in medicine, two assistants visiting in obstetrics, four assistant visiting gynecologists, four assistants in general surgery, one as-

sistant in urology.

## NOT NEGRO INSTITUTION.

On the hospital situation a motion picture, "Harlem Hospital or Bust," was adopted by them. Petition blanks were circulated for signatures. In The Amsterdam News which made it possible for thousands of names to be presented to the Mayor asking him to take cognizance of the demand.

That the hospital will be a colored institution was denied by Dr. McGrath. The institution will, in the course of time, be governed almost solely by Negroes, but anyone who lives within the district will be sent there same as hitherto.

When Dr. Butler was reached by an Amsterdam News reporter Tuesday evening he refused to make a statement of any great length about his accomplishment. "I have tried, and will continue to endeavor, to render needed service to the community. I am not looking for any political office."

## THE CALVARY FORUM.

The Calvary Forum, ably directed by Dr. Butler, was organized January 11, 1925. On George Washington's Birthday the association staged a mammoth mass meeting for a "Better Harlem" at the Manhattan Casino.

During the later part of the Spring, Bernard Macfadden, Dr. John Roach Straton and other prominent persons spoke under the auspices of the Forum. The Citizen's Welfare Council, which grew out of this body, has been active in a number of other community problems.

A committee headed by the Rev. J. W. Robinson, pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, received a promise from Borough President Julius Miller that a comfort station, to cost about \$30,000, will be erected in St. Nicholas Park.

Before U. S. District Attorney Buckner a committee appeared to ask for an investigation of alleged establishments which are illegally handling liquors in Harlem.

## ASKS GOVERNOR TO APPOINT NEGRO ON BOXING COM.

According to a letter sent out from the Council, an appeal has been made to Governor Alfred E. Smith to appoint a colored citizen to fill a vacancy on the Boxing Commission.

"We feel that this appointment will mean great things for our group and help to iron out a lot of things that come up from time to time in boxing circles," a part of the letter read.



**DR. CHARLES BUTLER  
NEW YORK MEDICAL MEN  
BREAK DOWN BARRIERS**

**Granted Right To Internships In All City's Hospitals After Ten Year's Struggle**

NEW YORK, July 1.—The colored people of this city are elated over the recent victories they have scored in gaining recognition in the medical work here. After efforts which have extended over a period of five years, colored nurses and doctors were granted the rights of internships in all the city hospitals. Colored doctors who have long been in the outpatient department of Harlem Hospital have also been granted the right to be come adjunct visiting physicians or the medical and surgical staff.

Ten colored internes will be appointed for the next January examination of the Harlem Hospital and five provisional adjunct visiting physicians have already been appointed.

Another forward step was taken by the colored medical men, when the Uptown Medical Center Association of New York was formed for the purpose of carrying on the community work of the new Presbyterian Hospital which is being built at a cost of close to \$10,000,000.



Hospital—1925.

New York.

# City Refuses To Take Over Lincoln Hospital And Nurse Training School

## Institution Has A Million Dollar Endowment But Income Is Insufficient To Meet Running Expenses Of Hospital

Unless the city officials change their minds within the next eight months, the Lincoln Hospital, Nurse Training School and Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People will have to close its doors. In line with a report by John J. McGrath of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, the city officials have decided to erect a new hospital in the Bronx instead of taking over the Lincoln Hospital establishment.

This institution was founded in the nurses.

1839 down at Bond street as a home for aged and helpless colored people. In 1843 larger quarters were secured at 65th street and Avenue A, where it remained until 1898. During this period the work was enlarged to hospital service and the endowment gradually increased to a million dollars.

### Moved To The Bronx

The last move was made in 1898 when a large plot of ground was bought on East 141st street near Southern Boulevard and the present general hospital and nurse training school established. During its twenty-seven years in the Bronx, this hospital served an unusually large section of that part of the city, established free clinics for the poor and cared for many city patients. At the present time 80 per cent of the patients are city patients, i. e., patients for which the city pays \$2.50 per day and who cost the hospital about \$4 per day.

Since it first moved to the Bronx the hospital has conducted a nurse training school and the reputation of this school has grown from year to year until it is now generally considered the best school for training colored nurses in the country. At the present time there are about 110 nurses in this school. It is recognized as a Class A school by the State Board of Education, but in its last report the members of this board recommended that a separate and more modern home be erected for

### Unable To Meet Demand

It was partly because of the inability of the management to comply with this recommendation that the home will have to close. The classes which do not graduate before January, 1926, will be transferred to other Class A nurse training schools to complete their course.

The ambulance service of Lincoln supplies half of the Bronx and there is an average of 600 calls per month. Despite this fact, Dr. McGrath reported that it would cost the city \$1,625,000 to put the buildings and nurse's home in condition. His report stated that the buildings were without cellars; that the wards were dilapidated and neglected; that the plumbing system was practically used in a dilapidated and neglected condition and a veritable fire trap. He suggested that the city might better spend \$1,200,000 or \$1,300,000 building a new hospital.

### Lincoln Spends \$375,000 Yearly

At the present time it costs \$375,000 per year to run the hospital and the income is less than \$200,000. The contract with the city for ambulance service expires at the end of this year and the Board of Managers passed resolutions directing that steps be taken to liquidate the institution at the end of the year.

In an interview with Dr. J. S. Richards, superintendent, The Age learned that the Old Folks' Home will

continue as a separate institution after the hospital has closed. Dr. Richards deplored the fact that this institution had to close after so many years of service to the people of New York, but he said it was impossible for it to continue operating unless financial aid was secured from the city.

Some of New York's oldest and wealthiest families had contributed towards its support in the past but money from this source and the income from the endowment has not been sufficient in recent years to meet increased expenses.

There are only 56 inmates of the Old Folks' Home and they will be moved to smaller quarters in another section of the city.

## Lincoln Hospital Ordered Closed

(Afro Bureau)

New York City.—Inability of the Board of Managers of Lincoln Hospital to comply with an order from the State Board of Hospitals to erect a separate building for the nurses, and also refusal of the city authorities to take the hospital over, has resulted in an order to close it.

The action is said to leave half of Bronx without ambulance service, and nearly 100 colored nurses will be deprived of the privilege of studying and practicing at the institution.

Plant Called Antiquated

Dr. John J. McGrath, head of the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, reported recently to the Board of estimates, that the Lincoln Hospital plant was so antiquated that the city could not take it over without the city spending 1,625,000 putting it in condition and building a nurses' home.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD

APRIL 24, 1925

## HARLEM GRADUATES NEGRO NURSES' CLASS

### 35 Girls Awarded Their Diplomas in St. James Presbyterian Church

For the first time in this city an entire class of Negro nurses was awarded diplomas at the graduating exercises for thirty-five young women from the Harlem Hospital School for Nurses last night in St. James Presbyterian Church, No. 59 West 137th Street.

The diplomas were awarded by Miss Catherine De Long, General Superintendent of Nurses of Bellevue, and Mrs. S. J. O'Brien, Superintendent of the Harlem Hospital School for

nurses. Miss Irena Chandler, President of the graduating class, and Miss L. I. Basel, Secretary, were among the honor students. Others awarded diplomas were Misses Susie Bailey, Ager Boozer, Hilda M. Brooks, Ruby Burke, Hope E. Crocker, Maggie B. Cason, Dora Leigh Dozier, Evelyn R. Davenport, Gladys R. England, Lucille Edwards, Grace Vanderveer Sizz, Henrietta N. Forest, Martha F. Green, Beulah A. Hall, Pearl Hardwick, Edith C. Harvey, Beatrice M. Holland, Ruth B. King, Etta Kennedy, Gertrude Lee, Alberta L. Mitchell, Hannah R. Major.

Amber Jane Meyers, Edith L. Newcome, Marjorie L. Powell, Violet Grace Parkins, Mabel Parks, Ethel M. Reed, Bertha Shephard, Mary A. Stephen, Pauline A. Stoney, Fannie Thompson, Lucy L. Washington and Louise C. Wilder.

NEGROES LEAD ALL OTHERS

## In Drive For New York Medical Center—Out of \$3,000 Reported By Fifty Teams One Colored Team Raised \$1,650:

In the drive for funds for the great medical center to be established in lower Manhattan by the Presbyterian Hospital, a single Colored team, led by Dr. Louis T. Wright, has led the field turning in far more than any other of the fifty teams canvassing the entire Northern section of New York City.

This achievement was announced amid thunderous applause at the initial drive dinner, held at the Royal Palms, where reports were made. The total reports of the men's division of Harlem, the Bronx, Washington Heights and Inwood, amounting to \$2,431. The women's total was \$600, making \$3,031 for men and women combined. Of this total the single Negro team turned in \$1,650.

The other members of Dr. Wright's team are: Dr. M. V. Boutte, Dr. George C. Booth, Dr. Allen B. Graves, Alen L. Dingle, John E. Nailtricks and May 3, an intensive drive and Walter White, Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Colored people are supporting the

Presbyterian Hospital's drive for the greatest medical center in America because the hospital serves all people "without regard to race, creed or color." Presbyterian Hospital was established fifty-two years ago through the generosity of a man who was unable to get treatment elsewhere for a Colored servant who was seriously ill. The Hospital charter provides that no discrimination on grounds of race shall be made.

## NEGROES IN CAMPAIGN FOR GREAT MEDICAL CENTER

(By The Associated Negro Press)

New York, N. Y., May 12.—Lenox Avenue in this city is known wherever Negroes foregather. The street represents to the race the acme of metropolitan existence. It will always be cherished as a tradition with the race for what it has stood for in the matter of progress. It is a symbol of great freedom. Few there are, however, who have known that that same name, Lenox, has claim to even greater significance with the world at large and the Negro in particular.

In 1872, James Lenox sought to place an old colored woman in a medical institution in New York only to learn that NONE would receive her. This prompted him to establish and provide for the maintenance of the Presbyterian Hospital whose most prominent tradition is inscribed upon the corner stone. It reads: "Without regard to Race, Creed or Color." For more than fifty years a history of unbroken fidelity to that tradition has been recorded.

Now that famed hospital is to be consolidated with the medical department of Columbia University, and the world's most complete center of medical science, research, training and treatment is to be achieved by associating in the big character and eminent standing.

The immense project will occupy five city blocks. The city has been divided into districts and May 3, an intensive drive for part of the twenty millions required was begun. Five hundred thousand dollars is the goal set for this first drive.

In the territory north of 125th

Street, and south of the Polo Ground, a number of colored men, John H. Nail, a typical Wright, former army surgeon, reserve business man; Dr. Boutte, a druggist, officer and the surgeon general of Walter White, a social worker; Ches the Beacons, are the men who are



# HUBBARD BREAKS WORLD RECORD IN BROAD JUMP AT COLLEGE MEET

## Michigan's Star Colored Athlete Leaps 25 Feet 10 7-8 Inches; Games Decided Individual Title- holders in Collegiate Circles.

Stagg Field, Chicago, June 13.—DeHart Hubbard, the University of Michigan's sensational Negro athlete, finally achieved his aim to crack all standing marks for the running broad jump before he left college. In his final collegiate appearance in the national intercollegiate track and field games on Stagg field Saturday he set a new world's mark when he leaped 25 feet 10 7/8 inches. The leap broke the former mark of 25 feet 6 4/16 inches, which was hung up by R. L. Legendre of Georgetown in the Paris Olympic games of 1924.

Not content with this achievement, Hubbard stepped out in the 100-yard dash and clipped a few whiskers off the national collegiate mark. He stepped the distance in :9 8-10.

Hubbard's record-slashing performances weren't the only remarkable exhibitions of the afternoon. Before the affair ended three more marks had been etched into the record books.

In the one-mile race, Reese, of the University of Texas, scampered the distance in 4:18 4-5. This cracked the national collegiate mark of 4:20 2-5 set by Shields of Pennsylvania in 1922.

Charteris, of the University of Washington showed his heels to the field in the half mile with his national collegiate record-breaking time of 1:55 4-10. Alan Hellfrich, of Penn State had held the former mark of 1:56 3-10 since 1923.

"Tiny" Hartranft, Stanford's giant shot putter also checked in with a new national intercollegiate mark when he tossed the lead ball 50 feet. This was one foot under the world's record held by Ralph Rose. Hartranft's team mate, Hoffman, broke the national collegiate record in the discus with a toss of 148 feet 4 inches.

The purpose of the meet was to select intercollegiate individual title-holders for the year and not to decide a team champion.

The meet brought out warm competition in all events and was held under ideal weather conditions. The summaries:

The summaries:  
100-Yard Dash—Won by Hubbard, Michigan; Sweet, Montana, second; Wittman, Michigan, third; Foster, Virginia Military, fourth; Roberts, Iowa, fifth; Clarke, Washington, sixth. Time :09 8-10. (New intercollegiate record; former record of :09 9-10 made by Paul of Grinnell in 1923.)  
One-Mile Run—Won by Reese, Texas; Carter, Occidental, second; Gillette, Montana, third; Conner, Ames, fourth; Kimpfort, Kansas Aggies, fifth; Wilde, Washington, sixth. Time 4:18 4-5. (New national collegiate record—former record of 4:20 2-5 made by Shields of Penn State in 1922.)  
220-Yard Dash—Won by Gray, Butler, Sweet, Montana, second; Alderman, Michigan Aggies, third; Barber, California, fourth; Foster, Virginia Military, fifth; Rooney, Kansas, sixth. Time :21 9-10.  
Shot Put—Won by Hartranft, Stanford (50 feet); Gerkin, California (47 feet 3 inches); second; Schwarze, Wisconsin (46 feet 11 1/4 inches); third; Richardson, Mis-

souri (45 feet, 9 1/4 inches); fourth; Rinefort, Grinnell (45 feet, 1 1/4 inches); fifth; Dau-ber, Iowa (44 feet, 1 1/4 inches); sixth. (New intercollegiate record; former record of 48 feet, 11 1/4 inches made by Houser, University of Southern California in 1924.)

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Leistner, Stanford; Guthrie, Ohio State, second; Snyder, Ohio State, third; Taylor, Grinnell, fourth; Drew, Amherst, fifth; Jones, Baylor, sixth. Time :14 6-10.

440-Yard Run—Won by Phillips, Butler; Johnson, California, second; Miller, Stanford, third; Schoch, Illinois, fourth; Coulter, Iowa, fifth; Feinsinger, Michigan, sixth. Time :49 4-10.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Taylor, Grinnell; Leistner, Stanford, second; Guthrie, Ohio State, third; Rinefort, Illinois, fourth; Maxwell, Pomona, fifth; Davis, Washington and Lee, sixth. Time :24.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Hubbard, Michigan (25 feet 10 7/8 inches); Taylor, Grinnell, second (24 feet 2 1/4 inches); Wallace, Illinois, third (23 feet 8 1/4 inches); Jones, Iowa, fourth (23 feet 1 1/4 inches); Fell, Illinois, fifth (22 feet 4 1/4 inches); Lancaster, Missouri, sixth (22 feet 2 inches). (New world's record; former record of 25 feet 6 4/16 inches made by R. L. Legendre of Georgetown, in 1924.)

Discus Throw—Won by Hoffman, Stanford (148 feet 4 inches); Hartranft, Stanford (143 feet 2 inches); second; Doyle, Michigan (139 feet 9 inches); third; Richerson, Missouri (130 feet 7 inches); fourth; Rinefort, Grinnell (130 feet 2 inches); fifth; Hancock, Iowa (129 feet 10 inches); sixth. (New national collegiate record; former record of 144 feet 2 1/4 inches made by Lieb of Notre Dame in 1922.)

Pole Vault—Northrup, Michigan; Potts, Oklahoma; McKown, Kansas State Teachers college; Bouscher, Northwestern; Lancaster, Missouri, tied for first, second, third, fourth and fifth (12 feet 4 inches); Wirsig, Nebraska; Hill, California; Dalby, Drake, tied for sixth (13 feet).

Hammer Throw—Won by Bunker, Ohio State (150 feet 1 1/4 inches); Cox, Minnesota, (138 ft. 2 inches); second; Merritt, Pomona (135 feet 2 1/4 inches); third; Lyons, Amherst (131 feet, 8 1/4 inches); fourth; Handr, Iowa (130 feet 4 inches); fifth; Hawkins, Michigan (129 feet 2 inches); sixth.

Javelin Throw—Won by Northrup, Michigan (201 feet 11 inches); Cox, Oklahoma, second (197 feet); Good, McKendree, third (187 feet 3 inches); Eaton, Pomona, fourth (186 feet 10 inches); Kreuz, Wisconsin, fifth (182 feet 7 inches); Dodson, California, sixth (174 feet 1 inch).

Two Mile Run—Won by Devine, State College of Washington; Phelps, Iowa, second; Peaslee, New Hampshire, third; Esquivel, Tex. fourth; Bourke, Chicago, fifth; Ma-sonis, Washington, sixth. Time :9:33.8.

Running High Jump—Bransford, Pitts-burgh; Russell, Chicago, and Hampton, California, tied for first, second and third (6 feet 2 inches); Poor, Kansas, and Work, Stanford, tied for fourth and fifth (6 feet); Egvet, Washington, Weeks, Michigan; Campbell, Northwestern, and Burg, Chicago, tied for sixth (5 feet 10 inches).

880-Yard Run—Won by Charteris, Wash-ington; Richardson, Stanford, second; Martin, Northwestern, third; Frank, Oklahoma, fourth; Boyden, California, fifth; Reinke, Michigan, sixth. Time 1:55 4-10. (New national collegiate record; former record of 1:56 3-10 made by Hellfrich, Pennsylvania State, in 1923.)

# MRS. SUSAN PAYTON WORTHAM GIVES \$2,500 TOWARD BED FOR PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

At the last uptown report meeting for the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, which was held at the Royal Palms Restaurant on May 21, announcement was made that funds for a ward bed in memory of the late Philip A. Payton, a colored real estate man, had been subscribed by prominent residents of Harlem. This fund is \$5,000 and one half of it was given by Mrs. Susan Payton Wortham, sister of the late Mr. Payton, and the other half came from contributions collected by the committee under direction of Dr. Louis T. Wright.

Mrs. Wortham is one of the most active women of Harlem in social and charitable work. For years she has been on the Board of Management of the Hope Day Nursery and was recently made chairman of the Board of Management of the 137th Street Branch Y. W. C. A. She is the wife of William H. Wortham, head of the Philip A. Payton Jr., Co., one of the largest Negro real estate organizations in the country.

At the same meeting it was announced that a church gift committee had been organized to aid the drive for the Presbyterian Hospital. The Rev. F. A. Cullen, pastor of Salem M. E. Church, is chairman, and others assisting are the Revs. R. M. Bolden and A. Clayton Powell.

A temporary committee to work out definite plans for carrying secure permanent support for the Medical Center was appointed with Mrs. William Vanamee as chairman. Other members are Mrs. Collin H. Woodward, Dr. Louis T. Wright, Dr. I. Gardner Smith and J. Conrad Scheider.

NEW YORK TIMES  
MAY 17, 1925

# Former Slaves Facing Separation and Woe When Home in Lincoln Hospital Is Closed

Tragedy looms in the impending 1845 the name of the institution discontinuance of the Lincoln Hos- was changed to The Colored Home and Hospital, and four years later the board of directors purchased property for a new home in 65th St. between First Ave. and Avenue A. In 1898 the present site was acquired. In a few years the home became the Lincoln Hospital and ministered not only to the needs of the aged and infirm but to the sick of all ages, races and creeds.

The home was the forerunner of the present hospital. It was founded in 1839 by a group of wealthy women while in the past there have been as many as 168 inmates, there are today only 22 men and 33 women enjoying the shelter and all other comforts of home life. The number has been diminishing rapidly for the last three years. No new patients have been admitted, due to the unsettled conditions of the organization.

In 1841 it was moved to 51st St. and the Hudson River, a section then known as Woodside, where it stayed until 1843, when it was moved to Fourth Ave. and 40th St.

Inmates Are Well Treated

A walk through one of the wards given over to these old people is all that is necessary to convince one that they are well taken care of. Many of them are bed-ridden, and have been for years, but one seldom hears a complaint voiced. A nurse in charge of the ward and she says that a cheering circumstance is a rare thing among these people. "Some one is always singing," she said. "They sing songs that are no longer heard on the stage or streets today. Many of them are memories of slavery days, for many of our people here were slaves. Yes, there is romance here; not the kind that comes to youth in the spring, but the sort that comes late in life.

"They have lived their lives. Many of them were active in their youth and now they are finding that peace to which they are so fully entitled. They sit around all day talking and dreaming the dreams of their youth.

"Though they do not say much, they seem to sense that all is not well with the affairs of the hospital. We have not told them yet that the hospital will be forced to close its doors, for we don't want to make life harder for them any sooner than necessary."

One of the old ladies is blind and she takes great pride in telling you that she learned to tat after she lost her eyesight. Then she will show you some of her work, which she keeps in a small box. She will tell you to reach under the bed and hand her her Bible. She will read you a few lines by skillfully running her fingers over the perforated pages. The average age of these people is about 70, though many of them will tell you that they have long since forgotten just how old they really are. Three years ago one of them died after reaching the venerable age of 112 years.

## What Is to Become of Them?

Now the question is, just what is to become of these people? The home, exclusive of the hospital, has an endowment fund that will take care of a few of them. Others will probably be sent to one of the city institutions or to relatives who are able to care for them.

If the home closes in January, as it is expected, and these aged men and women are shifted from pillar to post, it will prove for them, in the words of Shakespeare, "The winter of our discontent."



# CITIZENS PAY SILENT TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF N. Y. PHILANTHROPIST

NEW YORK, June 18.—An audience of several hundred colored residents of Harlem last Sunday in the Salem M. E. Church, 129th street and Seventh avenue, paid a silent tribute to James Lenox, famous New York philanthropist of the nineteenth century, for his initiative in establishing the Presbyterian Hospital for the poor of New York without regard to race, creed or color.

Dr. Louis T. Wright, prominent colored physician, had told the gathering how Mr. Lenox learned on a certain day more than 50 years ago that an aged Negro woman was unable to get proper hospital care in this city because of her color. Stirred by such discrimination the philanthropist called a conference of his associates and they founded the Presbyterian Hospital and absolute equality was made the guiding principle of the institution.

The next speaker, J. Dalmus Steele, exalted ruler of the Manhattan Lodge of Elks No. 45 (a Negro organization), called for the audience to stand in silence for one minute to show their gratitude to the hospital's founder. Mr. Steele said his lodge had voted the recently announced gift of \$6,000 to the new Presbyterian Hospital of the Medical Center now being erected at 168 street and Broadway purely as a contribution to a civic enterprise and expected no direct return to themselves.

Rev. W. W. Brown of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 128th street and Seventh avenue, announced that his congregation had subscribed \$5,000 to the new hospital. A gift of \$1,000 was reported from the Salem M. E. Church and \$545 from the First Emanuel Church, 105 W. 130th street.

Additional subscriptions brought the total subscribed at Sunday's meeting to \$7,746, or a grand total of approximately \$24,000 pledged by the colored people of Harlem during the campaign.

Rev. A. Clayton Powell of the Abyssinian Baptist Church appealed for pledges. Rev. F. A. Cullen, pastor of the Salem Church opened the meeting with prayer after which Dr. R. M. Bolden, pastor of the First Emanuel Church took charge and conducted the meeting.

The Salem Church choir gave musical numbers during the meeting and the Dextra Male Quartet

## MAYOR HYLAN STOPS FIGHT ON HOSPITAL

Lincoln May Yet Be  
Added to City

New York.—At a meeting of the committee of the whole of the board of estimate Monday, Mayor Hylan's opposition to the proposal that the city take over Lincoln hospital halted the city's plan. While not definitely deciding himself the mayor clearly indicated that he is in favor of making the hospital a city institution, rather than opposing it as heretofore.

Hylan's statements Monday, coming after his characterization of Lincoln hospital as a "piece of junk" and "a fire trap," were surprising to the officials at the meeting. The mayor explained his previous derogatory remarks about the hospital by intimating that he had made them in an effort to gain time for consideration of the plan; that he did not want to be rushed into action that would prove unfavorable to the city.

The first intimation of the mayor's apparent present attitude was seen when he questioned Alderman Curley as to the cost of renovating that institution.

"But I thought you said you were opposed to taking over Lincoln hospital," interjected Borough President Bruckner of the Bronx.

### MAYOR EXPLAINS WHY HE OPPOSED PLAN

"I had to hesitate a bit at that time," said the mayor. "I didn't know the financial conditions involved. And I was hearing of propagandists who were trying to palm something off on the city."

Officials at the meeting laid the mayor's sudden change of attitude to

the announcement that the cost of a new hospital would be \$1,250,000, was unanimous. This new hospital, according to plans submitted at the meeting by a committee of Bronxites, would be erected at 147th St. and Jackson Ave., and would have only 100 beds as compared with Lincoln's 400.

A committee working for adequate hospital facilities in the south Bronx was present at the meeting. Its members included Commissioner of Public Works Flynn of the Bronx, James J. Geraghty and Alderman Curley.

### COMMITTEE MAY FIGHT NEW HOSPITAL

It had been reported that this committee would oppose the erection of a new hospital on the Jackson Ave. site. Alderman Curley denied this, saying that the only interest of the committee was to secure some kind of hospital for the south Bronx; either the retention of Lincoln or the building of a new one.

Alderman Curley pointed out, however, that it would take two years and more than \$1,000,000 to erect a new institution. Also, the Jackson Ave. site is taxable; whereas Lincoln hospital is not, he pointed out, and the latter could be renovated for much less than the cost of a new and smaller hospital building.

In a verbal tilt with President Bruckner of the Bronx, the mayor said he was opposed to being driven into a corner on any project, whether it be a hospital or whatnot, and he had to have an alibi (meaning his previous stand).

"I now understand that Lincoln hospital has a strong building, and a good building, and that if the city would invest about \$1,000,000 in it, it could be kept going." The mayor then suggested that the matter be laid over until next week.

Lincoln hospital may not be junked after all.

### Manhattan Lodge Contributes \$6,000 to Hospital Fund

A contribution of \$6,000 from Manhattan Lodge No. 45 of the Independent, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World was received Saturday by the Presbyterian Hospital toward its building fund for the proposed \$10,000,000 medical center which it will share with Columbia University on Washington Heights.

This gift is equivalent to the building cost of a one-bed room in the new hospital about to be erected at 168th street and Broadway, on a site extending from 165th street and west to Riverside Drive, the gift of the Harkness family. The name of the donor, it was said at building fund headquarters, 17 East 17th street, is to be inscribed on a suitable tablet.

J. Dalmus Steele, exalted ruler of the Elks' Lodge, at the club-rooms, 225 West 134th street, said

### J. DALMUS STEELE DENIES RACE BARRIER AT HARLEM HOSPITAL

McGrath Says White May Still Be  
Taken as Patients Under  
Negro Doctors' Care.

Dr. John J. McGrath, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, declared yesterday that the appointment of five negro doctors as visiting physicians and surgeons at Harlem Hospital did not mean that the city authorities were trying to develop that hospital exclusively for negroes. He said Harlem Hospital would still admit patients regardless of race.

"Of course, the percentage of colored to white patients will change, and we will have to admit that," said Dr. McGrath. The proportion of colored patients varies from 60 to as high as 90 per cent.

"There is no hospital in any city in the North or East where a colored man has had an opportunity to serve on a house staff," he stated. "Harlem Hospital is the first hospital in the country

to offer colored doctors an opportunity to serve in such capacity. Colored doctors will have every chance to demonstrate their ability."

"Of course, Harlem is a community of nearly 200,000 colored people," he continued. "The increase in the colored population has been followed by a decrease in the whites. As additional colored doctors are appointed to the house staff at Harlem Hospital, it is quite likely that fewer and fewer white patients will go there. But no person will be barred from the hospital."

Dr. McGrath said the decision to appoint negroes to the house staff of Harlem Hospital was reached at a conference attended by negro clergy and doctors and members of the Medical Board of the hospital at which he was present. The white members of the Medical Board had raised no objections, according to Dr. McGrath.

Under the plan now operating at Harlem Hospital, ten new members will be appointed yearly in June to the house staff. They are appointed as sub-juniors, and must serve in that grade for four months and for similar periods as juniors, seniors and finally house surgeons. Within four years the entire house staff will be colored. But that does not mean that the head of the hospital will be displaced. Dr. McGrath said that while he would not force a white doctor out to make place for a negro doctor. But if there were a vacancy in the highest medical position on the staff, and a negro doctor were qualified for it, he said that the colored doctor would be entitled to consideration.

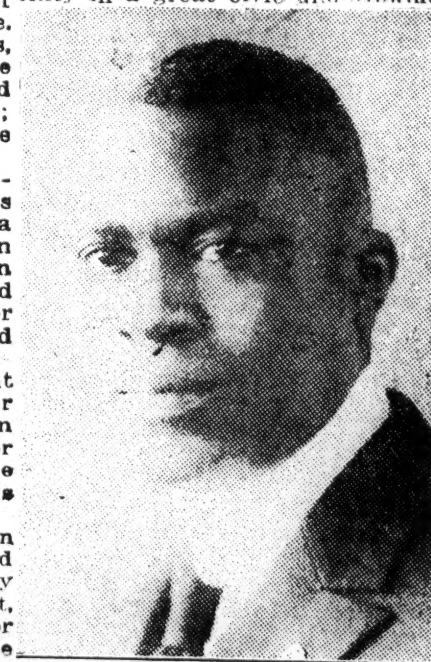
### NEGROES ADD \$7,950 TO FUND FOR HOSPITAL

Pledges at Mass Meeting Increase  
Their Gifts in Medical Centre  
Drive to \$23,950.

The negroes of Harlem have pledged an additional \$7,950 to the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Centre drive, it was announced yesterday afternoon at a mass meeting in the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, 129th street and Seventh Avenue. This makes a total of \$23,950 in gifts in the present campaign in which thirty-five negro churches of Harlem are participating.

Dr. C. C. Burlingame, executive officer of the Joint Administrative Board, which is the governing body of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Centre, was the principal speaker. He traced briefly the history of medicine and showed that the intense specialization of modern medical treatment required such an institution as the Medical Centre, a place in which research, teaching and treatment would all be co-ordinated. Dr. Burlingame concluded with a plea for a broader interpretation of Americanism, an interpretation that was based on service and scientific truth rather than upon prejudice and bigotry.

"The Presbyterian Hospital, as founded by James Lenox," he said, "derives its strength and reputation chiefly from the bronze inscription on its cornerstone, which reads: 'This hospital will serve all regardless of race, color or creed.'" The meeting was opened by the Rev. F. A. Cullen, pastor of the Salem M. E. Church, who introduced the Chairman, the Rev. R. M. Bolden, of the First Emanuel Church, 105 West 130th Street. Dr. Louis T. Wright, J. Dalmus Steele, Exalted Ruler of the Manhattan Lodge of Elks, 45, which has voted \$6,000 to the movement, and the Rev. A. Clayton Powell of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, were the other speakers. Some of the pledges announced were: The Metro-



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to offer colored doctors an opportunity to serve in such capacity. Colored doctors will have every chance to demonstrate their ability."



## Subscribe \$5,000 in Memory of Phil Payton to Hos- pital Fund

Mrs. Susan Payton Wortham and a group of Harlem citizens last week donated \$5,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital fund in memory of the late Philip Payton. This is one of the recent large contributions made by people in New York in aid of the \$10,000,000 drive by the General Campaign Committee.

NEW YORK CITY SUN  
OCTOBER 5, 1925

## COLORED PHYSICIANS WILL HAVE HOSPITAL

### Purchase Property at Edgecombe Avenue and 137th Street.

Two red brick buildings, 44-46 Edgecombe avenue, southeast corner of 137th street, 37.4 feet on St. Nicholas avenue by 90 feet deep, have been sold by the Bruner Sanitarium to a group of colored physicians of Harlem who will conduct a sanitarium on the premises. The property is opposite the park, recently dedicated to the memory of Dorrance Brooks, a hero of the late war. The Booker T. Washington Sanitarium at Seventh avenue and 128th street will be merged in the new hospital. The consideration was \$50,000. The attorneys representing the purchasers are Austin & Austin. The broker was William L. Smith.

Chasmore Construction Company sold 2416 First avenue, five story tenements with stores, adjoining the northeast corner of 124th street, 25x100, through Herman A. Shatz.

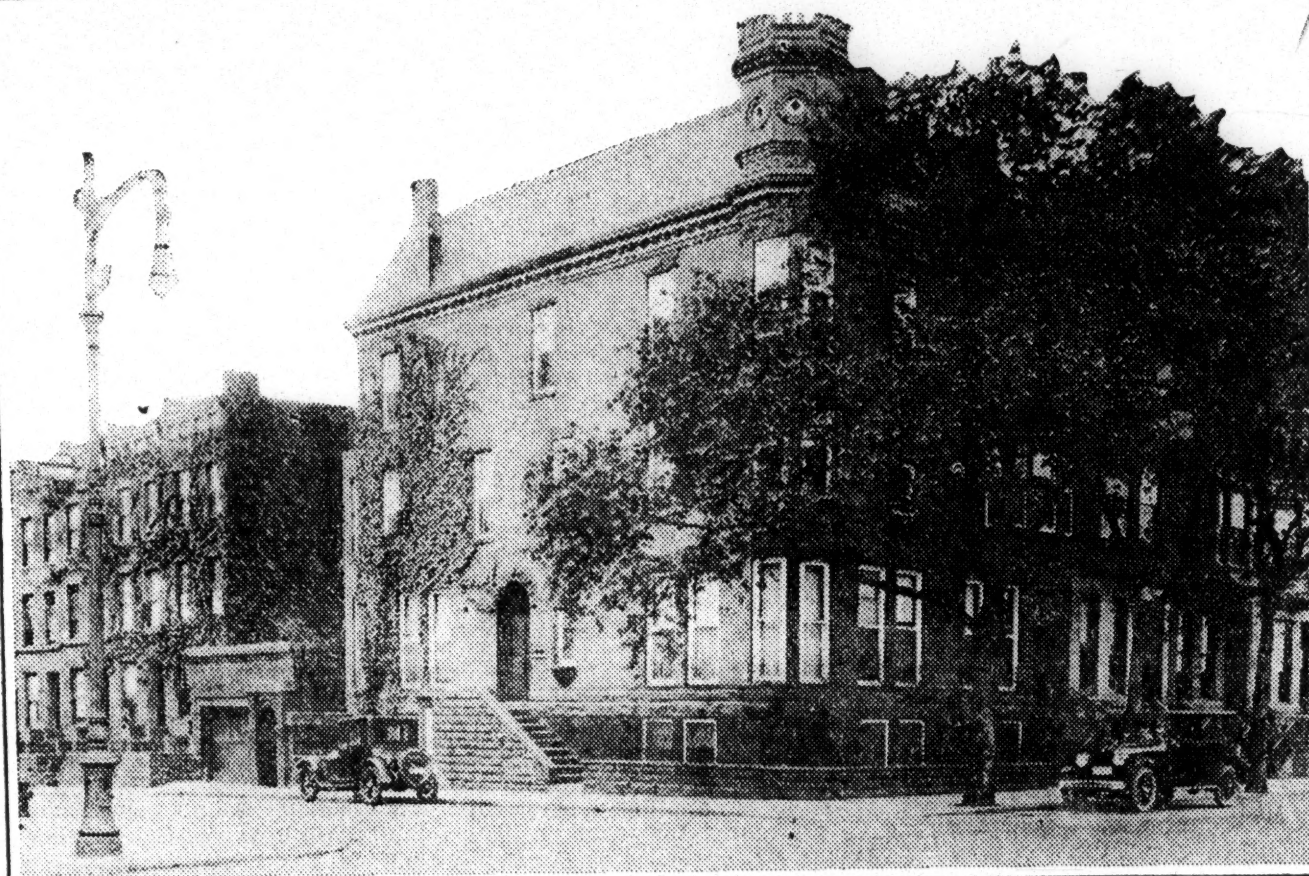
Meister Builders sold to an investor 303 East 117th street, five story brick tenements, 24x50, through P. Pisani.

Paula S. Mendelsohn sold 314 West 107th street, five story dwelling, 20x100.11, to Remeldina L. Knoppert.

Four five story flats and the one six story flats 119-127 West 127th street, 100x100.11, subject to mortgages of \$166,080, were sold by the Kalart Realty Corporation to the Ashton Holding Company.

The A. Kane Company sold the three story dwelling 357 West 421st street, 16x100, and the four and a half story dwelling 223 West 122d street.

## Harlem Physicians Purchase Fine Sanitarium



A GROUP OF HARLEM NEGRO PHYSICIANS has purchased Bruner's Sanitarium, located at the corner of 137th street and Edgecombe avenue. With it will be merged the Booker T. Washington Sanitarium, now located on Seventh avenue. Complete details of the plan of operation are lacking this week. The deal was consummated Monday morning through W. L. Smith, a realty broker, with offices at 2289 Seventh avenue.

## RACE DOCTORS PETITION COMMISSIONER COLER FOR REPRESENTATION ON STAFF OF CUMBERLAND AND KINGS CO. HOSPITALS

A committee of Brooklyn physicians with other prominent citizens of both Brooklyn and Manhattan, called on Commissioner of the Welfare Bird S. Coler at his office in the Municipal Building Monday morning, August 17, and requested the Commissioner to use his influence to have Negro doctors appointed to the staffs of Cumberland and Kings County Hospitals.

The committee pointed to the recently announced policy of Harlem Hospital and suggested that a similar policy be adopted in reference to one of the Brooklyn hospitals. Several of the physicians told of taking the competitive examinations for positions on the staffs of these hospitals and expressed the belief that their names had been left off the eligible

list primarily because they were colored.

The Commissioner denied that there was any discrimination because of race in these examinations. He told of his personal associations with colored people to illustrate his lack of prejudice and stated that there were hardly six vacancies in these hospitals a year. Whenever vacancies did occur there was usually a long list of more experienced white physicians to select from.

His reference to the training and experience of the colored doctors caused several of the committee to state, somewhat heatedly, that there were as well trained colored doctors as white. Dr. Charles A. Butler, who is chairman of the Citizen's Welfare Council of Manhattan, told the Commissioner that his organization would

submit the names of several qualified physicians who had taken the examination and asked that he look into the matter and see if there was not some discrimination. Mr. Coler replied that he would do this but he understood that since Negroes were on the staff of Harlem Hospital, the percentage of Negro patients had fallen off.

It was explained that if this were so, it was probably due to the fact that many of the colored people of New York leave the city during the summer months.

Those on the committee in addition to Dr. Butler, were Attorney Stanley M. Douglas, the Rev. George Frazier Miller, Mrs. M. C. Lawton and Drs. Edward S. Cunningham, W. R. Granger and George T. Bynoe.

## Medical Center Planning To Raise Hospital Pledge

The Uptown Medical center Association, working to complete its \$400,000 fund for providing a floor in the new \$10,000,000 Presbyterian Hospital at 168th street and Broadway, held its an-

nual meeting on Monday night, October 5, at the Washington Heights Chamber of Commerce, 1042 St. Nicholas avenue, reflecting officers and filling vacancies on board of directors.

Dr. Louis T. Wright was reelected as secretary, and the Rev. Richard Manuel Bolden as a member of the Board of directors.

Murray Hulbert, former President of the Board of Aldermen, New York City, continues as president. Of the \$400,000 needed, the body has received in cash and pledges, \$156,241.72.



Hospitals - 1925.

Wilson, N. C. Times

JUL 2 - 1925

## NEGRO HOSPITAL

## IN GOLDSBORO

**Has Been Run Very Economically and Has Saved From \$15,000 to \$20,000; Captain Nathan O'Berry, Chairman of the Board of Directors Announced Today.**

Raleigh, July 1.—The negro hospital closes its fiscal year with a surplus of between \$15 and \$20,000. Captain Nathan O'Berry, chairman of the Board of directors has informed Gov. McLean. I am glad to state by close economy we have been able to save this amount for the state. Under the new fiscal laws of North Carolina state institutions and departments are expected to turn in to the general fund the first day of the fiscal year which is July first all the money left over from previous appropriations.

Gastonia, N. C., Gazette

OCT 29 1925

**PICTURE DR. McBRAYER  
TO COLORED SANATORIUM.**

SANATORIUM, Oct. 29.—At the colored division of the North Carolina Sanatorium Monday the negroes of the State held a colored health meeting and presented to the colored division of the North Carolina Sanatorium a picture of Dr. L. B. McBrayer, executive secretary of the North Carolina Tuberculosis Association and former superintendent of the North Carolina Sanatorium. The picture was made by a colored photographer at Tuckegee Institute and paid for by contributions from colored people of the State to Mrs. F. C. Williams, colored health worker.

A number of prominent negroes from different sections of the State were present and made speeches of appreciation for Dr. McBrayer's assistance to the negroes of the State in health work and especially for his assistance in obtaining the appropriation for the establishment of the colored division of the North Carolina Sanatorium opened in October 1923.

One of these days there is going to be a hospital for negroes in Greensboro. It is an uphill road and the hill is long, but the negroes who set out for the goal at the top recognized the hill as long and steep and adopted the policy of patient plodding. The composite board, half of leading white men and half of leading negroes of the city, meets every once in a while and carefully devises ways and means of adding to the fund. It is a fund that grows by littles, and

now and then by substantial additions from white men and women—many of them have this enterprise at heart—and there is full co-operation from the white members of the board, in loyalty to the trust they accepted. Infinite patience; a painstaking regard for littles; constant thought how the fund may be enlarged—these things are going to win to success. Not only the object of the enterprise but the method and spirit in which it is being prosecuted win for it the high respect of thoughtful white folks of Greensboro.



Hospitals-1925

Gastonia, N. C., Gazette

OCT 24 1925

## CONTRACT LET FOR COLORED HOSPITAL WARD

**Jno. C. Clemmer & Co., to  
Erect Twenty-Bed Sec-  
tion for Colored Cripples  
At Orthopaedic Hospital.**

At a meeting of the executive committee of the North Carolina Orthopaedic Hospital Friday afternoon, bids as requested for the erection of the unit for crippled colored children of the State were opened. There were six bids submitted by contractors from different places as follows: A. C. Miller, G. R. Tennant, John C. Clemmer & Co., W. T. Grigg, F. M. Francum and W. H. Hand.

The contract was awarded to John C. Clemmer & Co., they being the lowest bidder, the bid being for a complete turnkey job at \$8,443.44. This unit for the colored children will be located quite a distance on the State's property from the white units and will contain two yards and a large screened-in sun porch for the patients, affording capacity for about 20 patients. Also the building will have four large sleeping rooms for nurses, bath rooms, kitchen, nurses' dining room, a clinic room, and an isolation ward. A hot air furnace will be installed in the basement affording heat and hot water conveniences.

White, Streeter & Chamberlain, of Gastonia, are the architects.

This unit for the colored crippled children was made possible and will be erected and furnished by the funds contributed by Mr. Ben N. Duke, who made the contribution for this purpose about 60 days ago. Mr. Duke's generosity is very much appreciated by the trustees of the institution, as it enables them to add this much needed and long-sought for unit to the usefulness of the orthopaedic hospital to all classes and colors of crippled deformed children of the State of North Carolina.

Construction and building will be pushed and it is desired and hoped that this unit can be opened as a Christmas present to the further benefactions of crippled children of the State.

High Point, N. C., Enterprise

## A HOSPITAL FOR COLORED PEOPLE

The announcement is made at Greensboro that a woman of wealth there has offered \$50,000 to start a fund to erect a negro hospital. This benefactor is Mrs. L. Richardson, widow of the founder of the Vick Chemical company. Another gift of \$10,000 for a special purpose in connection with the hospital is promised by Mrs. E. Sternberger, of Greensboro. The city is being asked officially to pledge support for the hospital.

DEC 2 - 1925

This news is of particular interest as it reflects a constructive attitude toward the large responsibility of the white people of the state for the well being of the negro. The state takes care of the negro insane and the negro has the benefit of doctors who are maintained in the public service. But the colored population of the average town in this state lives under conditions of housing and of sanitation which reduce the vitality of the race and make the negro an easy victim of tuberculosis and other diseases of contagion.

Of course a hospital for negroes will reach directly few of the colored folks of Greensboro, but its indirect benefits should prove great. The institution should strengthen every negro doctor and nurse and aid in the spread of the knowledge of how to keep healthy while offering curative treatment to the sick. The greatest immediate importance of the Greensboro hospital, however, would be its effect as an evidence of the essential social idealism of the men and women of the Gate City. The southern towns which fail to help their negro citizenship to improve their environment and to secure scientific and cultural benefits are faithless to their best interest.

North Carolina.

NOV 27 1925

High Point, N. C.

## NEGRO HOSPITAL AT HIGH POINT PLANNED

High Point negroes have started a movement looking towards the establishment of a negro hospital in this city. A site for the institution has been purchased in the northeastern section of High Point, and it is hoped to raise sufficient money to begin construction work in a short time.

The negro physicians and nurses here have started the movement and it was given added impetus Sunday when they held a service in a local negro church and raised money for the hospital.

## WOMAN'S WILL PROVIDES \$50,000 FOR HOSPITAL

Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 11.—A gift of \$50,000 made by Mrs. L. Richardson of this city for the establishment of a hospital for our group was announced here Dec. 1. It is contingent upon the city of Greensboro and Guilford county providing maintenance. It is said that the city has agreed as to the city's share. The county board of commissioners will take the matter up at their first meeting.

Mrs. Sternberger of this city gave \$10,000 for laboratory equipment. Our group will raise \$10,000 for beds and other equipment.



*News*

## THE NEGRO HOSPITAL EFFORT.

The men to whose leadership the Greensboro negro hospital enterprise has been committed, a body of equal numbers of citizens of both the races, are to hold a meeting today and the Daily News is hoping that all of them will be able to attend and that full and careful consideration may be given to every angle of the work in hand and every idea that suggests whereby it may be advanced. It will be a fine thing indeed if the board after conference can report either substantial progress towards financing the building of the hospital, or hope of substantial results. But if it is unable to tell of either actual accomplishment or definite promise, at the least, the meeting may serve to renew the determination of those upon whom this responsibility has been placed that they will continue without faltering to press upon the community the duty it owes in this respect. It is incumbent upon the people of Greensboro to be up and doing. The donation by a group of citizens of a piece of property admirably suited for this purpose, land that would sell readily at a substantial profit to the donors, is conditioned upon a reasonably prompt utilization of it, and it would be a tragedy if this contribution should be lost in such manner.

Hospitalization for the negro citizens has been accomplished in the neighbor cities of Winston-Salem and Raleigh largely through the generosity of wealthy white citizens and the institutions in these cities constitute not only an enduring monument in the gratitude of a race whose people are submerged in poverty, yet whose labor is an asset of great value to the community, but also a splendid witness to the good will that crosses racial lines with ministration of healing. White people and black agree that

racial relations in Greensboro are much more satisfactory than if the average town with anything like the same racial proportions of populations, and the whites believe and attest their belief that in industry, in intelligence and in conduct the mass of the Greensboro negro population is far above the average. It seems as if recognition of these facts—and they are facts that mean much to the white people—could not take more appropriate form than in helping to provide for those in need, at the times when they are most in need.

Greensboro is getting the idea of what "the public welfare" means, with respect to sanitary as to other considerations. More and more public funds are being expended in the various phases of warfare against disease for the same reason, amongst others, that more and more attention is given to the prevention of fire and to the provision of means of fighting fire once it has broken out. Communicable disease knows no race nor color; in the warfare against communicable disease it is necessary to conserve the health and other resources of the whole people by minimizing the effects of all sorts of disease, providing the most practical and most effective methods of caring for the sick and injured.

## North Carolina Has New Hospital

DURHAM, N. C., Feb. 5.—One of the finest hospitals for the accommodation of colored people in the South has been formally opened here. The new building, which takes the place of one destroyed by fire several months ago, is a beautiful fire-proof structure, having all of the latest appliances for caring for the sick. It will be known as the New Lincoln Hospital.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. CITIZEN

JUN 11 1925

## Blue Ridge Hospital

The first graduating exercises of Blue Ridge Hospital for colored people is an event of no small interest to those Asheville people who have at heart the advancement of the colored race in every way that means greater racial efficiency in all lines—health, education, standards of living, citizenship.

Established three years ago the joint efforts of white and colored citizens, Blue

Ridge Hospital has won the commendation of leaders of the Buncombe County Medical Society. It has trained nurses for work

among their own race; it has given colored physicians and surgeons an opportunity to serve their people in an institution conducted

by Negroes for Negroes, and therefore the hospital is stimulating proper racial pride and rendering a needed service in hospitaliza-

tion. Dr. Bryant, head of the hospital, and Dr. Miller, head surgeon, are to be com-

mended on the excellent work they are doing. Dr. Arthur Pritchard in his address referred to the necessity of increasing the hos-

pital's facilities for ministering to colored people—a nurses' home, a better location. To this might be added also the desirability of some source of permanent income for the hospital. These are matters that should appeal for consideration and action to the lead-

ers of both races in Asheville.  
Charlotte, N. C. News

JUN 25 1925

## THE HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES.

It was very appropriate that the annex to the Good Samaritan Hospital, recently completed and which adds 40 rooms to that enviably reputable institution, should have been given the name of the Wilkes Memorial in memorialization of the late Mrs. Jane Wilkes, who was the pioneer spirit in getting the vision of what this community ought to do for its suffering and sick negroes and from whose far-sightedness and constant labors and Christian spirit this institution originally sprung.

The annex will give the hospital such room as it has long needed for a more extensive ministry among the suffering of the race to which it is dedicated and it is an institution of which the city has always been justly proud and which, in its present enlarged capacity, will call forth even greater admiration.



## DR. WM. J. THOMPSON WINS FIGHT FOR NEGRO DOCTORS

(By the Associated Negro Press)

In the Fall of 1906, Dr. Wm. J. Thompson began practice in Kansas City after just completing a successful internship at Freedmen's Hospital. On coming to his home town he went out to look the City Hospital over and on request to the Board of Directors was told that they did not have anything to usher him through the City Hospital.

The Fall campaign was on, and he immediately joined the Democratic Party. In 1909, three years later, he had succeeded in ingratiating himself in that Party to the extent that one morning he led a small party of six untutored nurses, one trained nurse and four internes to take charge of this hospital, which at that time had one hundred ninety-two patients. In a short time after, were appointed colored assistants on the different services. A few years later, he was honored with the superintendency of this institution to succeed a white man. Since that time the hospital has developed and has been admitted to "A" class.

Every thing went well until the spring of 1922, when a friend of Dr. Thompson, Mayor James Cowgill, died suddenly. Immediately political enemies started out to discredit his friends to such an extent that the Doctor resigned, and then the political Ward Healers started in to disorganize the old City Hospital by replacing colored chiefs of the staff with a large number of inferior white men who desired to learn and practice upon Negroes. Thus after thirteen years, the generacy. Dr. Thompson wrote a number of articles to the daily newspapers condemning conditions and last year announced his purpose to open a political fight and make the hospital a political issue if they did not remove the white men and turn the hospital over to colored profession. They promised to do it and agreed on a program but while Thompson was out of the city the program went amiss and the white men compromised the matter by appointing two colored men to the position of Chief of Staff. This did not satisfy Thompson. Several weeks ago this fight was renewed in the Kansas City Medical Society with the exception of two men was unanimous for they knew his views. The Doctor in his attempt to have the Kansas City Medical Society to adopt his resolution to the Hospital and Help Board, made these statements of facts.

Oklahoma.

"For sixteen years we have been assistants, playing second fiddle to some new Staff, in declining said: "For sixteen years I have fought for a place of dignity for the Negroes in the profession—today I have won—and I leave an inheritance not to you men who are competent to take care of yourselves, but to posterity, who desire to pursue, achieve, and will not be discouraged."

have been filled by struggling, young aspiring white men whose knowledge and experience render unfavorable day. If after sixteen years other older conditions in this institution of watermen and I who have stood the burden in this hospital in the best of the day or not permitted to advance to the position of Chief of the Staff, what chance have you younger men to be rewarded? If we are not competent to assume and maintain the dignity of Chief of the Staff at the Old City Hospital, which is an institution of Charity, then we are not competent and we have no right to assume position as Chief of the Staff of Wheatley Provident Hospital, which is a pay institution. If we are to accept the theory and practice of white Chiefs and white Specialist at the Old City Hospital, we should not complain if the colored citizens of this city take the liberty in calling in white specialists for themselves. Also, I hear a deal of complaint among you men about hard times and your inability to earn sufficient money to meet your daily needs. Unless you stop calling in white specialists and divorce yourself from the white consultants, you are going to eventually find yourself displaced by the dispensaries which are largely manned by young white physicians, who are seeking and gaining experience at your expense. Also there are being legislated in the different states laws to inhibit the opportunities of Negro men in acquiring an "A" class medical education. And unless we take immediate steps to become the possessors of these colored institutions which are being dominated by white men, we would leave such an inheritance to the coming youth of the profession for which we would be compelled to bow our heads in shame".

After he had finished, the Kansas City Medical Society was unanimous in the adoption of his resolution and the Hospital Board received it without dissension. So beginning with the first of July, a complete Staff of Chiefs and Assistants began functioning for the first time in any municipal institution in this country and Kansas City began as a Mecca for the Negro physicians in America.

When Dr. Thompson was asked if he would accept the Presidency of the



Hospital - 1925

Pennsylvania.

# Livingstone Memorial Hospital Makes Financial Report

LIVINGSTONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA  
FOR THE YEAR 1924

GEORGE W. WOOD CO.,

## GENERAL EXPENSES:

Cards and Postage	3.50
Premium on Treasurer's Bond	25.00
Auditing Books for 1923	40.00
Hospital Unit No. 30	71.45
Campaign Expenses	3,092.66
J. R. Hainer, Financial Agent	150.00
Publicity	125.40
Printing	614.65
Heat and Light	49.56
Telephone	8.34
Sign	25.00
Dry Goods (Sheets, Pillow Cases, etc)	1,002.08
Music for Outing at Olympia Park Sept. 9, 1924	140.00
	5,347.64

## REPAIRS:

Plumbing, Carpenter, Electrical, etc	1,517.55
Taxes Paid, Water	81.44
Fire Insurance	331.25
Architect, George H. Schwan	490.44
Renting, etc., Steel City Banking Company	480.00

Total Cash paid out during the year	14,326.32
Balance, analysed below	7,140.29

Total charges accounted for \$21,466.61

## ANALYSIS OF CASH BALANCE:

Cash with Steel City Banking Co., Sav. Acc.	\$1,203.82
Cash with Steel City Banking Co., Check. Acc.	186.65
	1,390.47
Cash in Peoples Savings & Trust Co., Sav. Acc.	489.08
Cash in Peoples Savings & Trust Co.,	3.91
	492.99
Cash in Bank of Pittsburgh N. A.	54.08
Cash in Penna. Trust Co., Mr. George Kirch, Treasurer	
Campaign Fund	5,202.75
Total	\$ 7,140.29

Doctor George W. Strickland, Secretary,  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

We have made a careful audit of the cash account of the Livingstone Memorial Hospital Association for the year ending December 31st, 1924, and present herewith our analyzed transcript of the Receipts and Disbursements for the aforesaid period of time, which we certify is in accordance with the Bank Deposit Books and the checks signed by the Treasurer, Doctor Dudley G. King, and yourself, per duly attached warrants.

Very truly,  
C. B. JOHNSON  
Auditor in charge  
By GEORGE W. WOOD COMPANY  
Certified Public Accountant

CASH RECEIPTS	5-13-25
Rent from Hospital Building No. 3 Fullerton Street	\$ 1,297.92
Mortgage, received from the Modern Savings Trust Co.	
Principal and interest	7,020.14
Mortgage (Martinsky) on 2945 Webster Avenue	
Principal and interest	828.16
Interest on Mortgage 2816 Wylie Avenue	240.00
New York Masonic Delegation, Lodging at Building	304.05
Insurance, Refund on Hospital Policy	64.00
Donations, Watt School Mothers' Club	15.00
Interest on Deposits:	
Steel City Banking Company	\$ 84.50
Peoples Savings and Trust Co.	18.98
	103.56
	\$ 9,872.83
Campaign Fund Received by Steel City Banking Co	9,552.75
Total Cash Received during the year	\$19,425.58
Add Balance, January 1st, 1924	\$ 2,041.03
Total Charges	\$21,466.61

## DISBURSEMENT:

Payment on principal of the \$45,000 Mortgage,	
from Campaign Fund	\$ 3,000.00
Interest paid on \$45,000. Mortgage for 6 months	
ending October 1st, 1924	1,350.00
Interest paid on \$45,000. Mortgage held by	
Kingsley Association, to April 1st	\$1,350.00
Interest paid on Mortgage on Metcalf	
Property, to Dollar Saving Bank	378.00
	1,728.00



Conway, S.C.  
Field  
10-15-25

## Opening Of The Colored Hospital

The new two story building on the Race Path has been rented as temporary quarters for the colored Hospital. This building, is a two-story house and while rather small will serve for the time being. Down stairs we can have an office and operating room, with two private bed rooms while the upstairs is divided into two wards, each capable of taking care of from four to six patients. The colored women are busily engaged in sewing and making, sheets, pillow cases, towels, etc.

As this is being printed the building is being cleaned up and made ready for occupancy.

We are appealing to the people of the county to give us their support and all contributions, however small, will be thankfully received. We appeal especially to the colored ministers and officers of societies and lodges to use their influence in furthering this good cause. We are confident that once the institution is started that each and every one will appreciate the necessity for such an Institute here.

Make checks payable to "The Colored Hospital Association, Conway, S. C."

Marion, S.C.  
Star  
11-4-25

## NEGROES MET AT T. B. CAMP

The members of the Colored Home Demonstration Clubs gave their annual picnic at the new Tubercular

Hospital ground on the 15th. inst. at 1:30 o'clock we were called to dinner. There we found everything good to eat—pickles, both sweet and sour, chicken, fried, stewed, baked and salad, yeast bread cakes and pies.

The land upon which the hospital is being built was given to the county by Mr. James Williams, of Mullins, to whom the colored people of the county feel grateful. Upon arriving at the grounds we were met by Fulton Reaves, the contractor, who showed us through the building, explained and told us of the difficult parts of the hospital. The main building is 60x30 feet. The kitchen 16x16 feet, and a reception hall.

Dr. Andrews, County physician, was asked to go out and address the members. He made a very interesting and beneficial talk on the origin, need and maintenance of the hospital. He said among other things that Marion County can boast of that which no other County in the southern states can boast of, and that is a tubercular hospital given entirely to the colored people. We also feel grateful to the Tilghman Lumber Co. for the gift of all the lumber for the building with freight prepaid from their mill at Sellers to the nearest siding.

The nails, screens and lime given by the Hardware stores of Marion and Mullins.

Also to Mrs. M. E. Layton for all the brick.

The work on the building is being done by the colored men of the County free. We ask the faithful few who have sacrificed time to work on the building during the busy season gathering crops to again lend helping hands and use their influence in bringing others to work on the building since the gathering season is over.

We, too, thank Dr. Andrews for his untiring efforts in this great work which we trust will live many, many years and help stamp out that most dreaded disease, Consumption.

We again thank the good people of Marion County who so willingly responds to Dr. Andrews' every call for help for this most worthy cause for our people.

The work of the club members was thoroughly demonstrated when

Gertrude Johnson,  
County Home Dem. Agt.



Hospital - 1925.

Tennessee.

# ELIZA B. WALLACE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL TO CLOSE DOORS

The doors of the Eliza B. Wallace Memorial Hospital, connected with Knoxville College, of which J. Kelly Giffen, white, is president, will close on or near the middle of next April and it is likely that the building which was given for hospital use and designed as a memorial to the much beloved woman who served for years as president of the institution for the training of young Negroes, will be used for a dormitory or class room building. Such was the announcement made before a meeting of the hospital staff, composed of local colored physicians, when they met at the hospital on Tuesday night, by President J. Kelly Giffen, of Knoxville College and also in charge of the hospital.

President Giffen is said to have reported to the board that the financial affairs of the hospital had been running behind for several years and recommended that the institution be closed, whereupon the board which is composed of Pennsylvanians, at their meeting held in Pittsburgh, voted unanimously to close the same. 3-12-25

Local physicians in touch with the situation, charge that the failure of support is due to the confusion that exists in connection with the management of the hospital by Dr. Giffen, more than to a lack of interest on the part of the local citizenship. The charge is further made that the interest in the hospital lagged on account of the unpopularity of the school president, who also endeavored to conduct the affairs of the hospital, and is an indication of what will eventually prevail in connection with the main institution, unless a change of attitude is adopted.

The few who are expected here to attend the planned fiftieth anniversary observance of the founding of Knoxville College, will find just such conditions as referred to above, coupled with the hostile attitude of the institution head which was responsible for the resignations of certain colored members of the school faculty and prior to such the dismissal of the much beloved Dr. J. R. Millen.

PROGRESS IS MADE  
COLORED HOSPITAL

MUCH GOOD BEING DONE BY INSTITUTION—FIFTH PATIENT SOON WILL BE DISMISSED.

nouncing their gratitude to so many amount of money that had been friends, especially of the white race, subscribed by colored people during contributions in the way of equipping the initial drive for funds to ment of the hospital service. Linens establish the institution, toward the towels, sheets and bedding have been fund for the erection of a unit for thus secured. A movement is now on members of the race. hand among the colored teachers and Dr. W. S. E. Hardy, Dr. C. R. pupils of the county in the way of an Wood, Mrs. Cora E. Burke and W. eggs day, which it is hoped will real L. Porter, who had been invited to ize a little money for immediate use the meeting were called on for ex. The trustees are now contemplating pressions and thy emphasized the further improvements in the build-need for such an institution and ing of a cesspool and installing lavapledged co-operation to the minis-tries, in which movement they arders in putting over a campaign to asking the generous support of theraise the necessary funds. public, colored and white.

Friends, this work must go on and on. Like Blanquo's ghost, it will not down. Help, help all you can, and now. Remember, we sow today, the reaping will come bye and bye.

Respectfully yours.

Mrs. A. M. Kelley, Chairman.

## Unit Site For Unit At Beverly Hills

The suggestions of Director Frank Bane, of the department of Public Welfare and Dr. M. F. Haygood, commissioner of health, to launch a movement among the local colored populace with a view of raising funds for the establishment of a unit for taking care of colored patients effected with tuberculosis at the Beverly Hills Sanatorium, as were offered to the local colored ministers at their regular weekly meeting held in the Carnegie Library on last Monday morning, were enthusiastically received and that organization readily referred the matter to the civic committee who will offer plans for launching the movement at an early date.

Director Bane told of the need for such an institution to take care of the colored patients and outlined further that it was the plan of the present management of the Beverly Hills Sanatorium to appropriate the

## NATIONAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION MEETS IN CHICAGO AUGUST 24

(Preston News Service

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 17—The Third annual meeting of the National Hospital Association will be held in Chicago, Illinois, August 14. This organization meets annually on Monday preceding the sessions of the National Medical Association. Among those who will appear on the program are: Dr. H. M. Green, Knoxville, Tenn., who will deliver the annual address; Hospital Management, by Mrs. J. H. Edwards, Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hospital by Major J. H. Ward, Veterans' Hospital No. 61, Tuskegee Ala.; address by Dr. J. E. Perry, Wheatley Provident Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.; "Standardization of the Small Community Hospital" by Dr. Julian Dawson, Provident Hospital, Chicago; Dr. E. W. Lomax, Lomax Hospital, Bluefield, W. Va. and Dr. Dumas of Washington, D. C. President of the National Medical Association.

## "Mistakes!"

Dr. McGranahan stated at the conference of local physicians and officials of the board operating Knoxville College, held on one day last week to discuss the closing of the hospital—"the hospital at Henderson, N. C., operated by the board, pays for itself."

The next day two of the doctors who were present at the conference met Dr. John Cotton, president of the school at Henderson where the hospital referred to by Dr. McGranahan, is located and asked:—"Does your hospital pay for itself?" Dr. Cotton's reply was, "no, it does not now and never has done so." 6-11-25

Doctor Giffen, president of the college made the statement at the conference:—"I was wrong in issuing the statement that there are only 7,000 Negroes in Knoxville, but I didn't know, as such had been told me."

In the catalogue which he had compiled and reviewed several weeks prior to the time he issued the statement he wrote: "Knoxville has a population of 100,000, one-seventh of which is Negro."

Well, what does it matter if such "holier-than-thous" should make such MINOR MISTAKES, anyway?



# Giffen Refers To Race As Wards of Charity

Are there no more than 7,000 Negroes in the city of Knoxville?

Is Knoxville's Negro citizenship made up of a group of wards of charitable institutions?

Such figures concerning the local Negro population and such a gross misrepresentation concerning the citizenship comes from the pen of no less a person than Dr. J. Kelly Giffen, the president of Knoxville College, notwithstanding the wide publicity that has been given to Knoxville's increase in population during the last few years to the extent of 114 per cent, which also showed a Negro population in Knoxville and Knox County of more than 15,000 Negroes, and further, notwithstanding the reports issued by the heads of local charitable institutions, showing that fewer Negroes apply for aid than is true of any other group.

There is possibly a reason, however for the misrepresentations which have been issued by President Giffen and such is more evident when it becomes known that he was determined in his efforts to deprive the local Negro citizenship of the use of the hospital that is operated in connection with the college and such statements, which are shown in the letter to the secretary of the board, which was written by Dr. Giffen, were necessary, possibly, in order to have the members of the board act in accordance with the views of the president. 4-30-25

The letter, in part, written to Mrs. Ada Kerr Wilson, secretary of the board and published in the last number of *The Woman's Missionary Magazine*, follows:

The following clipping from *Ours* has been about five. letter written by Dr. J. Kelly Giffen. There are in Knoxville about seven thousand colored people. If we had fifty thousand, our future policy might be different. I had hoped the board would make a matter of first class hospital at a large expenditure of money, but I am convinced that now, it would not be wise. And all of us here feel the same way. Some new aspects have developed this year. They are largely the result of the free clinic in the city. Mrs. Wilson writes further in her report: We have run below par in our average number of patients, and every one says it is on account of frame of mind that I forward the the free clinic. The colored people report from the Freedmen's department this month. One does not they need treatment they very nat- relish closing a work, which at its usually fall into line of city or beginning gave promise of so much county patients and so are sent to usefulness. the Knoxville General hospital. It Robinson Memorial hospital— is filled. The other hospitals are our smallest—at Miller's Ferry empty. Dr. Lemon operates a hos- continues to serve both the school pital for the colored people in the and the community. Very little city. He says he is running much sickness on the campus during the below par this winter. His average month, but a number of deaths in age has been about four patients. the community.

The local Negro citizenship almost generally have registered objection to the closing of the hospital and the protest that has been registered by the Ministers' Interdenominational Alliance, and filed with President Giffen has thus far been ignored.

The suggestion has been made that the irregularities in connection with the operation of the hospital were due to the meddling and dictating to the staff on the part of the college president who attempted to manage the hospital in connection with his many duties in holding down the big job of serving as president of the college. The friction that arose the result of the interference on the part of the president into the staff appointments is said to have aroused the ire of the president and it appears that he is inclined to make the entire colored citizenship suffer by being deprived of the only institutions where Negro physicians can attend their patients, the one exception being the Lennon Hospital, which is not of sufficient capacity to accommodate the large number of patients.

Those who have read the statements as issued in the above letter by Dr. Giffen, consider them the most unkind and grossest misrepresentations, and according to a prominent local citizen, "we would be surprised at such coming from the race snake."



Hospital - 1925.

Texas.

## WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE HOSPITAL PROJECT?

The Informer would like to know what has become of the offer of \$75,000, made by some unknown public-spirited Houstonian at the end of the holiday season, for a hospital building for colored people, provided the city furnished the ground and maintained the institution.

When the offer was originally made, there was some discussion that the city council was going to accept the offer and donate some land the city already possessed in the Fourth Ward.

As a matter of fact, the site was practically decided upon and announcement was made that the hospital and colored senior-junior high school buildings would be erected on this same tract of land.

The colored citizens of Houston, The Informer, particularly, raised an objection to such a combination and showed what a silly and preposterous thing it would be to have the hospital and school on the same tract of land and in close proximity to each other.

The board of education of the Houston Independent School District has recently purchased some property adjacent to the Colored High School of San Felipe; running back to Saulnier; and reports are in circulation that it is planned to acquire additional property from Saulnier to Robin, and employ same for school purposes.

However, since it appears that the Colored High School building, if one is ever erected, will not grace the tract of land where it was planned to erect the colored hospitals and health center, it appears to The Informer that the city council should take some definite action on this conditional offer for \$75,000 before the donor changes his mind and withdraws the offer.

What is the draw-back? Was it a phoney offer, or are the city officials unconcerned about the physical welfare of the citizenry of Houston?

We wonder if these public servants realize that the health of the entire city can be affected for weal or woe by the humblest colored person?

If the colored inhabitants of Houston are taught how to take care of their bodies and prolong their lives through a health center, and if they can be administered unto during illness in a modern hospital, it will mean that our white neighbors will also get a longer lease on life and stand less chances of being directly and indirectly affected by a sickly and unhealthy element in our cosmopolitan population.

Most assuredly, in a matter so vital and far-reaching, no man or set of men should object to meeting the conditions of this offer, and try to safeguard and protect the health of the entire community and at the same time do their part in a humanitarian matter.

Prejudice is one thing, but self-preservation is another; and the man or group that permits racial prejudice and religious intolerance to sway him or it, or influence him or it from the path of holden duty, is an enemy to American ideals and institutions.

Whatever is delaying this hospital project, let it be removed and let us have this much-needed institution by all means; for the longer the delay, the more urgent the need and the greater the danger to the health and physical welfare of all the citizenship.

HOUSTON TEX POST  
JANUARY 11, 1925

## NEGRO HOSPITAL SITE CONSIDERED

Property on West Dallas  
Avenue Near Black  
Quarter Believed Suitable

Property adjoining the negro park on West Dallas avenue, will be considered by the city council as a prospective site for the proposed negro hospital. The ground is city owned and is a part of what is known as "the old golf links" on San Felipe street. It is well suited for such a purpose, and is in the heart of a thickly settled negro community.

According to Commissioner H. A. Halverton, who, with Commissioner J. H. B. House, was appointed as a committee to select a suitable site for the erection of such a building, the proposition will be submitted to the city council some time this month, probably at the regular meeting, a week from Monday.

Contrary to reports circulated, the council has not agreed to accept the \$75,000 promised by the "unknown philanthropist" for the construction of a negro hospital, provided the city would provide a suitable site and make provision for the maintenance of the institution.

On the other hand, the matter has never come before the council for action since the committee was appointed to look over available sites and make report. Mayor Holcombe has declared himself in favor of accepting the gift and it is probable that the council will act favorably upon the proposition, provided a suitable means of financing the hospital is devised.

Dr. J. W. Slaughter, head of the Houston foundation, suggested that the city defray part of the maintenance costs and the balance be made up by charging a small fee to patients who are able to pay. Dr. Slaughter also favors the same plan for the Jefferson Davis hospital, soon to be completed.



DR. CHAS. A. JACKSON, graduate of the medical school of the University of Illinois, (one of the greatest in the United States) after twelve years of the general practice of medicine, believing that our people were not receiving proper treatment in the special-own race, but also from leading white citizens of the State. His papers show that he has the backing in this enterprise of many State officials and also members of the Legislature.

After specializing for seven years with marked success he has moved to the more commodious and comfortable quarters his patronage requires—suites for Odd Fellows Temple—where he is better prepared than ever to give that service and satisfaction which has been the keynote to his remarkable success.

While operating on a number of cases in the leading white hospital in Beaumont last summer, Dr. Jackson was highly complimented by the attendants and white specialists present on his splendid work, skill, speed and such well developed technique.

He has been a leading factor in medical circles, the establishment of the Union Hospital and in all health matters pertaining to our people, and enjoys the high regard of the white medical fraternity.

If you want your or your children's tonsils and adenoids removed right, see him; he is equally expert in treating the eyes, ears and nose and gives absolute satisfaction in testing eyes and fitting glasses to children and adults.

His offices will be thrown open for public inspection Sunday afternoon, March 15, from 1 to 5 o'clock. The general public is invited.

## Works in Interest of Dallas Negro Hospital

Special to The News.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 6.—The State Health Department gave out the following statement Monday:

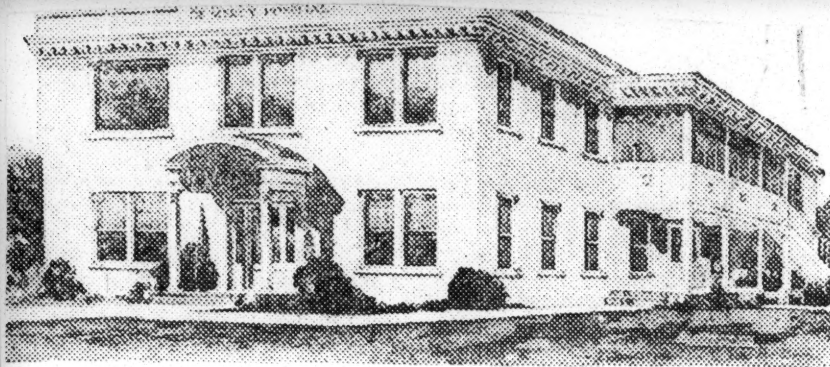
"Rev. J. A. Tyler (colored) of Dallas is here in the interest of Tyler's Four-State Hospital and Nurses' Training School for colored people, the main building of which will be built in Dallas, with a tubercular unit to be built elsewhere in Texas.

"This hospital will have for its territory the four Southwestern States—Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas—and will be the first hospital owned and operated by colored people for the care and treatment of members of their race.

"Tyler, who is a founder of the hospital, began work in 1922 to raise necessary funds for the buildings, and he has not only received the co-operation of members of his own race, but also from leading white citizens of the State. His papers show that he has the backing in this enterprise of many State officials and also members of the Legislature.

"According to Tyler, it was brought out at a recent meeting of the Farmers' Conference held at Tuskegee, Ala., that the South suffers a loss of more than \$7,000,000 per annum through loss of labor on account of sickness, due to the lack of proper hospital facilities to care for the colored people of the South who are stricken with various diseases."





The above is the exact likeness of the Mercy Hospital to be built and owned and controlled by the SONS and DAUGHTERS of MERCY in Denison, Texas, for the benefit of its members. This organization pays \$7.00 per week in case Disability from either Sickness or Accident or Room, Board and Nursing absolutely free in this Hospital, and \$150.00 Burial Benefit *Call on Dr. Hunter* *4-18-25* Absolutely no taxes of any kind to the Supreme House.

Special inducement offered to any individual who can organize 15 or more men, women and children, between the ages of 16 and 52 in any community where there is no local body Deputies wanted everywhere *Call on Dr. Hunter* *4-18-25*

Write

MRS. M. S. RIDDLE, Supreme Secretary-Treasurer,  
Box 298, Denison, Texas

Under Insurance Departments of Texas and Nebraska

**THE STANDARD SANITARIUM-BATH HOUSE**

DR. A. L. HUNTER, Prop and Mgr.

**FOR COLORED PEOPLE**

*Houston Informer* *4-25-25*  
Newly Built—Modernly Equipped—Capacity 100 Baths Daily—Best Service—Courteous Treatment—Rheumatism, Malaria, Skin Diseases Stomach Trouble—Largest Bathing Institution in the State for Colored People.

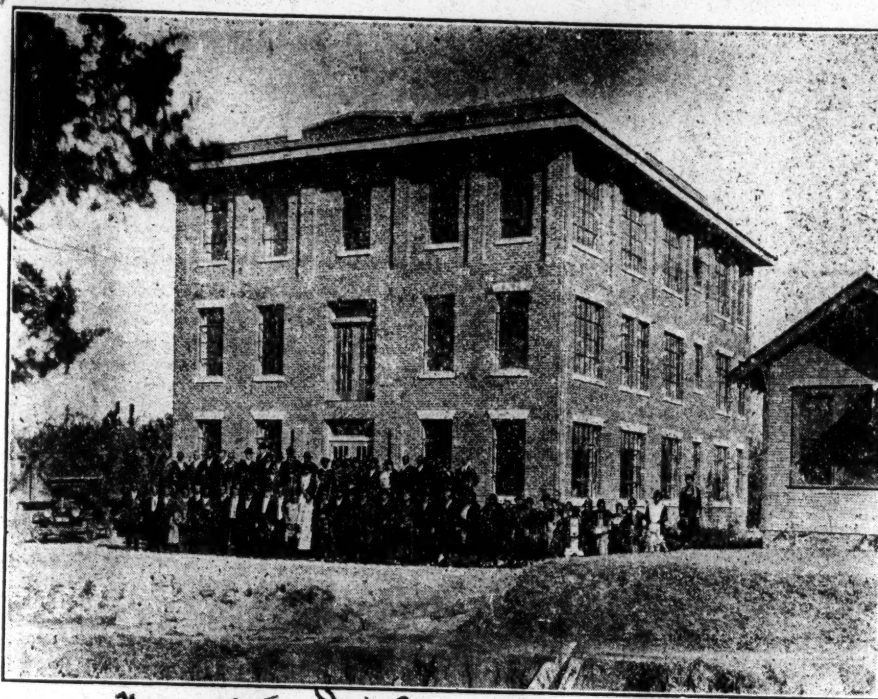
MARLIN, TEXAS

**DR. HEATH REMAINS  
FLINT - GOODRIDGE;  
DOCTORS CONTROL**

Following the investigation of Flint-Goodridge Hospital matters have been adjusted to the satisfaction of the doctors on the staff. *Houston Informer* *4-25-25* The were bitter in denouncing conditions as they previously existed. A strike of the student class nurses brought the matter before the public attention and the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P made formal complaint to the board in control of the institution.

Dr. T. Restin Heath, white, superintendent of the hospital will remain in that capacity, but, it is learned his authority has been much limited. The student nurses *Call on Dr. Hunter* *4-25-25* were expelled from the hospital without the consent of the staff, it has been decided, and the members of the staff

TEXAS' MOST CELEBRATED COLORED HOSPITAL



*Houston Informer* *12-5-25*  
**SHEPPARD'S SANITARIUM**  
*Houston, Texas*  
MARSHALL, TEXAS

All Classes of Surgical Operations and Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

**NURSE-TRAINING SCHOOL IN CONNECTION**

Modern 3-story brick building, on commanding eminence in southwestern section of the city; modern throughout; thoroughly sanitary and meeting all hospital requirements; ideal location; able staff of surgeons and nurses.

More than 3000 major operations performed with less than 5% fatalities. More than 130 operations during 1925 with no reverses.

For further information, write

**DR. J. R. SHEPPARD, Proprietor,**  
P. O. BOX 431. MARSHALL. TEXAS.



# Over 400 Patients Are Treated At Tidewater Clinic In Five Weeks

## Many Seek Medical Attention At New Health Station Uptown; Maternity Ward With Five Beds Ready For Occupancy

The Tidewater Clinic, opened in the building on Henry street, formerly the First Calvary Baptist Church parsonage, under supervision of the City Health Department for the special treatment of colored patients, has already proved conclusively that it is a most urgent need in this community. It has been in operation less than six weeks. In this brief period more than 400 patients have applied to it and received treatment.

Dr. C. R. S. Collins is the physician in charge. Associated with him are Drs. A. L. Paey, J. T. Givens, S. O. Fields, G. Hamilton Francis and F. R. Trigg. The practice includes general medicine, eye, nose, throat and diseases peculiar to children. 3-14-25

Daily, except Saturdays, from 10 to 3 o'clock, anxious mothers, children, men and women patiently crowd the waiting room to await their "next" to see the doctor. Some of these cases are particularly distressing and plainly show that free medical treatment is the only kind available to them. By no means, however, are all of the clinic's patients destitute people. Some of them are erstwhile dependable citizens, caught in the tide of misfortune by having both unemployment and sickness visit their homes at the same time. They have come to get a little help that may probably save a child's life or mend their own general health. It is free at the clinic, and if this were not so the day might be far off when this patient could obtain it.

### Great Boon To Children

There is certainly no element of the population to which the clinic is a greater boon than the infants. With poor people and people in very modest circumstances there is frequently some complaint manifested in one or the other of their children and particularly so, if the family is large. These ever recurring sicknesses often prove too strain on the family in-

cessity of such an institution here. The idea, for some reason, however, did not materialize until the Graduate Nurses took up the project without the assistance of other organizations.

The ward, although modest in appointments, has all the necessary facilities for its operations. Miss Pauline Evans is also the house nurse here. It is intended that the institution pay its own way, therefore, nominal charges for board, lodging and hospital services are made, exclusive of the cost of services of the attending physician. Of course, the physician's charges have nothing to do with ward services.

Mrs. Alleah King, secretary of the Tidewater Graduate Nurses' Association, when requested by a Guide representative to explain some of the objects hoped to be gained through the operation of the maternity ward, said that the local nurses have for some years observed the lack of proper facilities for obstetrical cases in the homes of the average family, and especially in the homes of working mothers. Not only are there lack of facilities, she said, but often there is no possible way in which the mother can be surrounded with proper care. The presence of other children and usual distractions of the home frequently contribute to the tardy recovery of the mother and have other disagreeable effects. Then there is the question of proper attention by a properly trained nurse. During confinement in the maternity ward, of course, this attention is always available. Rest, comfort, care and treatment that are seldom obtainable in the home are at the disposal of expectant mothers who will enter maternity ward on Henry street. It constitutes the first step toward a lying-in hospital for the race in Norfolk and the Graduate Nurses' Association hopes that within the year the place will have so well met with public support as to warrant the addition of more beds and enlarged facilities.

### Maternity Ward

In the same building there has been opened under the management of the Tidewater Association of Graduate Nurses, a maternity ward, with five beds. This ward, which its sponsors hope may someday prove to have been the nucleus for a maternity hospital for colored mothers of this city, is the only exclusive lying-in institution in Norfolk, where women of the colored race may feel free to

## \$35,000 HOSPITAL GIFT TO NORFOLK COLORED

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 18.—A memorial that shall ever dwell conspicuously in the eyes of lovers of the new Grady Annex

Hospital, a colored unit of the white Protestant Hospital of this city, which was completed last week at a cost of \$35,000. The donors of the new annex are Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Grady, Sr. (white). 2-20-25

## MANY DONATE TO THE COMMUNITY MATERNITY WARD

### Several Physicians Give Instruments To Aid Graduate Nurses In Equipping Much Needed Institution.

To the Community Maternity Ward at 815 Henry street, many gifts and donations have been given of which the Tidewater Nurses' Association is very grateful as they have tried so hard to put this ward over. The donations are as follows:

Dr. F. E. Corpe, 1 bed and mattress; Dr. F. Trigg, 1 large medicine cabinet and rubber gloves; Dr. G. H. Francis, 1 examination table; Dr. D. W. Byrns, table; Dr. Jackson, Kelly pad and slippers; Mrs. F. D. Evans, 1 bed and pillow; Mrs. Carrie Chatman, 1 bed and pillow; Mrs. M. A. Goodwyn, 3 pads and 2 towels; Mrs. W. S. Matthews, 1 sheet and 2 pillow cases; Mrs. Elnora Spellman safety and plain pins; Mrs. Hannah Sessom, 1 bed; Swastika Club, 3 sheets, 3 pillowslips; Mrs. B. F. King, 2 bolts of gauzes and curtain; Mrs. Viola Blacken, supply of baby clothing; Mrs. Mary King, 1 blanket and clothing; Mrs. Bessie Williams, 2 sheets, 2 pillow cases and spread; Mrs. Blanch Williams, rubber sheeting and 2 blankets; Mrs. Sallie Wood, one window shade; Mrs. Sarah Robinson, 1 pillow; Mrs. Malissa Zandall, compress and soap; Mrs. R. Spady, 1 sheet, 1 curtain; Mrs. Womax, lysol and soap; Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, 1 pillow; Miss Sarah Cason, 1 roll cotton and 1 blanket;

Miss Maude Howard, binders, soap and hand brush; Miss Georgia Johnson, 1 spread; Mrs. Mary Taylor, 1 sheet, 2 pillow cases and pads, 1 pillow; Miss Helen Watts, floor polish; Miss Fannie Brooks, 2 towels; Mrs. Jessie Harris, soap, 6 towels, 4 pillow cases; Mr. F. D. Evans, \$5.00; Women's Federation, Norfolk Chapter, \$10.00; Tidewater Association of Graduate Nurses, \$100; Kings Daughters, 4 children's beds, 2 dozen pads; Daughters of Elks, 13 face towels, 4 bath towels, toilet and laundry soap, safety pins and wash clothes.

We wish to thank those who contributed to the shower, July 13.

## SUFFOLK AFTER A COLORED HOSPITAL

The public-spirited citizens of this town who enjoy the confidence and following of the worth-while people here have inaugurated a movement looking toward the establishing of a Colored Hospital in this city.

During the annual session of the Midwives Union of Nansemond County and Suffolk City, held at Pine Street Baptist Church, Sunday, Mr. W. H. Crocker, a prominent citizen and realtor of this city, advanced the idea that such an institution be established here. The idea was enthusiastically received by the audience and within a few minutes after the suggestion was made \$235 had been subscribed as a unit of a fund to be raised for the purpose. The \$235 was subscribed by thirteen interested citizens.

Suffolk, like most southern cities, is without proper hospitalization facilities for colored people. This fact has long been realized by the progressive people here, and the meeting of the midwives, women who encounter the problems of maternity among colored women so frequently in the conduct of their profession, was seized upon as an opportune time to start a movement for correcting the situation. It is believed that once the campaign to raise the necessary funds gets underway, small difficulty will be met in making the campaign a success.



Hospital - 1925.

Virginia.

# FULLY EQUIPPED TO ACCOMMODATE THIRTY PATIENTS

representative arrived and inspected the annex, moving in was in progress. Miss Brickhouse, the superintendent was in personal charge of the work. The care with which every detail was being handled and the earnestness with which the nurses appeared to be going about their duties in connection with straightening things out, added to the beauty of the beds and wards, made a most impressive sight.

## Race Feels Grateful

Members of the Grandy family, who have made this appreciative contribution to humanity, and particularly in the interest of life and health for a less favored race, state that they felt that the erection of this building would be a fitting memorial to their parents.

The colored people of Norfolk are deeply impressed and sincerely grateful over the thoughtfulness of the Grandy family in making this provision in their behalf.

Incidentally, the completion of this annex marks the second piece of conspicuous service the Grandy family has rendered the colored race within the past two years, for it was Dr. Charles R. Grandy, chairman of the city board of education who, with a number of his associates on the board who proposed and successfully fought for the erection of the new Booker T. Washington high school.

## RACE FEELS GRATEFUL FOR CONTRIBUTION

The Grandy Annex, the new colored unit to the Protestant Hospital, which was erected by the Grandy family as a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Grandy, Sr., was opened the first part of this week. The building cost approximately \$35,000 and has accommodations for 30 beds. The structure is connected physically to the main building, passage being provided directly thru without necessitating the going out of doors to reach it. It is absolutely fireproof, and constructed along the most improved lines of hospital design.

The building is divided into four wards, two on each floor. The first floor includes medical and surgical wards for men, and the second floor, which is identical, will be for the exclusive accommodation of women. Both floors are so arranged that a nurse sitting in the chart room can see every patient on her floor without leaving the room. The walls on all four sides of the chart room are of glass.

The building is equipped with shower baths, dressing rooms for nurses and a complete kitchen. Beds and other equipment are new thruout.

## A Distinct Hospital

The annex, which is a distinct hospital in itself, is one of the best equipped in the country. It is readily conceded that its exclusive use for colored patients will afford the race in this vicinity unsurpassed hospital facilities.

In its construction nothing has been omitted that might add to the comfort of the sick and their opportunity to be cured.

Wednesday, when a Guide rep-

# Piedmont Sanatorium Greatly Needs Ten Thousand Dollars To Carry On Health Work

## Institution Making Creditable Record in Tubercular Cures. No Housing Facilities For Visiting Relatives and Physicians

Mr. Allen Washington, president of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, has released a very interesting statement calling attention to the achievement of some of the purposes of the tuberculosis Education, talked with a number of officials, including Dr. Moton, Dr. Gandy, Dr. Graham and others, and presented the idea of establishing some place other than the State Penitentiary where the Negro consumptives of the State could be treated. At that time the State penitentiary was the only place provided for the treatment of Negro consumptives. Our society aproved heartily of Miss Randolph's proposition and raised the first \$3000.00 for the purchase of the land where the Burkeville Sanatorium now stands. Today there are several very substantial buildings, properly equipped, for the cure and treatment of consumptives. It is encouraging to note that a great number of our people, suffering with tuberculosis, both children and adults, have gone there and received treatment which has resulted in cases arrested, and a number of lives prolonged.

His statement points out that although the organization has in the past concentrated its activities on the educational status of the colored people, it has been no less active in a drive for better health conditions for Negroes. Piedmont Sanatorium, at Burkeville, Va. the only institution in Virginia devoted exclusively to the treatment of tubercular colored people, was made possible very largely thru the efforts of the Negro Organization Society. At present the institution is sorely in need of a building for the housing of visitors to patients and physicians spending brief periods at the Sanatorium studying cases. Major Allen Washington urgently invites the citizens of Virginia to make this building possible by their donations. In this respect he says:

"The Negro Organization Society has for its motto: 'Better Schools, Better Health, Better Homes, Better Farms.' It is along these lines that the Society has been exerting its strength for a number of years. If the people are aroused in the interest of health, homes, education and farms, there is no doubt that there will be evidenced a far different condition than that which at present exists. Perhaps more stress has been placed on education than on any of the other objects, but it has, nevertheless, been brought to attention many times that health is the basic factor in life. At the last annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society, facts were brought very permanently before us in the discussion of health conditions among our people, and we were shown that it would be vitally beneficial to all concerned if something were done to improve the health situation.

"There is no further need of our feeling that tuberculosis cannot be cured, as this theory was exploded some time ago. Anyone knowing of a case of tuberculosis, especially one not far advanced can have it properly treated by making application to Dr. H. G. Carter, Superintendent Piedmont Sanatorium, Burkeville, Va.

"We regret that relatives and friends who go to Burkeville to see friends, and also the doctors who go there to study the disease, have no suitable place to stay, as Burkeville is a small town and sparsely settled. One of the most urgent needs now is a place where these persons may find comfortable and suitable accommodations. For this reason, the Negro Organization Society has been asked to co-operate with other agencies in the State to solicit contributions for a fund to be used in the erection of a building for accommodat-

ing friends of patients and the doctors who go there to study tuberculosis. The society, therefore, appointed a committee with Dr. M. E. Davis, chairman, and Miss Baylor, of the Department of Tuberculosis Education, to put a drive on for \$10,000 for the erection of the building at Piedmont. 10,000 people may give a dollar each, or 20,000 may give fifty cents apiece. Bonds will be issued which may be purchased from the committee, the amount may be determined by the giver, and we hope each one will give as liberally as possible. We shall appreciate any amount that is contributed. We are asking churches, individuals and all interested in the health of our people to come to our rescue at this time. A surprisingly large number of our people are suffering with tuberculosis at present, who could be cared for at the sanatorium, if we had the accommodation. There are 120 beds at present, all filled with patients ranging from twelve to forty years of age. At other sanatoriums in the State, there are persons and organizations contributing towards beds and other necessities. Is there not something you can do? Will you not respond and lend your assistance?

## Dr. Plecker Sends Out Some Good Literature

Dr. W. A. Plecker, State Registrar of Vital Statistics, whom the JOURNAL AND GUIDE has previously felt it its duty to criticize for sending out from a department of state literature which it construed as being inimical to cordial race relations and unsupported by logic or scientific premises, has more recently sent out a very excellent pamphlet, entitled, "Help for Midwives," and other literature dealing with prenatal and postnatal infant care, as related in a news story in another column of this paper. Included with this literature are some enlightening statistics for the particular information of Virginia physicians on the relative births and deaths of infants as compared in the years 1923 and 1924 and compiled as to races.

This latest enterprise of Dr. Plecker rightly may be labeled educative, and the JOURNAL AND GUIDE is glad of the opportunity to exploit as far as is within its power to do, the splendid information the registrar is putting into the hands of the public. The pamphlet, although entitled, "Help for

On the cover page of the pamphlet is the picture of a neatly dressed and comely colored nurse. Realizing that colored mothers are numerous, owing to their economic status, more frequently use the services of midwives than of physicians in obstetrical cases, it seems to be the purpose of Dr. Plecker to insist that these nurses be as competent as they

are numerous, owing to their economic status, more frequently use the services of midwives than of physicians in obstetrical cases, it seems to be the purpose of Dr. Plecker to insist that these nurses be as competent as they



can be made to be. In much detail they are cautioned and warned in the pamphlet of things to do and things not to do when they enter the room of a lying-in patient. In fact, his statistics indicate that the percentage of maternal deaths among the colored people in 1924 was double that among the whites, a fact he attributes to the larger use of the midwife among colored mothers.

His statistics, however, point to a decline in infant deaths from septicæmia among colored people from 76 in 1922, and 60 in 1923 to 55 in 1924, due, Dr. Plecker believes, to insistence from his office that midwives strictly adhere to the rules outlined.

Here, we see, it is yet possible to get some mighty good things out of the bureau of vital statistics and the registrar has just treated us to one of them.